THE WASHINGTON BEE

VOL. XXVI. NO. 33 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY JANUARY 12, 1907.

OPEN LETTER

SOME COLD FACTS.

To Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Chairman of the National Republican Committee—

Sir—I would like to know what right have you to select the chairman of the National Republican Committee. You were neither a delegate to the last convention nor a member of the National Committee. Why don't you call the Committee together and permit it to select its own chairman? There would be more satisfaction, and I believe the country would be better satisfied. I am of the opinion that the fight in 1908 will be a red-hot one and so far as your chief is concerned he will be "weighed in the balance and found wanting." You are no doubt convinced of the unpopularity of the President and of the esteem in which he is held by the colored Americans. I was not surprised at the small attendance of colored citizens at the White House reception, Tuesday, January 1. The press seems to differ as to the number that called. You may assure yourself of this one fact, Mr. Cortelyou, that the colored Americans are no longer with your administration. It has decided, I see, to send the colored troops to the Philippines. It must be preparing for the Japs. I regret that the colored soldiers shall be compelled to defend the islands against invasion of the Japanese. I am just as confident that the United States will have a war with Japan as your name is George B. Cortelyou. It is coming, and the American soldiers who are in the Philippines will be the first to fight. I suppose the Administration thinks that this is a good way to kill out the colored soldiers and to appease the wrath of Southern prejudice and venom. The South has more influence with your Administration than any other section of the country. I think that it would be a good idea for the South to nominate Mr. Roosevelt, don't you? When I say the South I mean the Democracy of the South, because he will never get the Northern vote in the convention. If his name is presented to the convention he will go down in defeat as did Chester A. Arthur. He is no longer the idol of

If there ever was a man who has lost out with the American people it is President Roosevelt. The recent act of the War Department, by direction of the Executive, in sending the colored troops out of the country is only one of the many blunders of the Executive.

I want you to understand that the colored Americans are under no obligations to the Administration. The color of our skin is not a cirsumstance. We are capable of doing just as much as you. All the colored Americans ask is an opportunity. Compare the forty years or more of freedom of the colored American with the freedom and privileges the white man has had, and see if the colored American has not outstripped him. The colored American will no longer play the toady. He has thrown off his mass of timidity and chains of obstruction. He means to let you see, know and feel him. You have the reins of government at this time, but you will have to relinquish your claim shortly. Japan is is waiting for an opportunity to strike. You will then need the colored American. He alone can stand the invasion. In this contest the paleface will be too weak.

You had better instruct the Executive to prepare for war, because it is coming. The administration can send your legal representative to California, but when the lives of the American negroes are involved the living Negroes are admonished in a special message to Congress. Whenever the rights of the colored man are involved he is told that the State Rights doctrine obtains in the State in which the crime is committed. Japan does not care for your States Rights. She means to invade your territory and compel you by force to respect her country, and place her children upon your soil. The only thing I shall regret, as I said in the beginning, is the innocent colored men in the Philippines will have to suffer to satisfy the prejudices of the South.

Will you inform me whether this is a Democratic or a Republican administration? You are in a position to tell me, as chairman of a party that was victorious at the polls in 1904. The reason I ask you is, so many Democrats are being appointed to office. There is no more chance for a colored Republican to be appointed than it is for an elephant to talk Greek. It is just out of the question. In the Department of Commerce no colored man need apply, and since a Jew has been appointed there no Negro will dare to apply. If you failed to appoint a colored clerk in that department when you were there, what chance has a colored Republican now?

By the time you receive this letter you will have succeeded Mr. Shaw, in whom the country has the most implicit confidence, and should you be confirmed and take the office, remember,

Yours respectfully,
The Editor.

RECEIVED HIS PASSPORT.

Dr. James E. Sheppard of Durham, N. C., arrived in the city Tuesday morning and went directly to the State Department and received his passport. Dr. Sheppard will represent the International Sunday school association at Rome, Italy. He will visit the holy lands before his return to this country, which will be in June of this year. He will sail about February. While abroad he will send several articles to some of the leading papers in New York, with whom he has made special arrangements. His articles will be on the moral and political status of the Negro.

MR. W. SIDNEY PITTMAN.

Mr .W. Sidney Pittman, formerly of Tuskegee, Ala., came to this city about two years ago. By industry, gentlemanly deportment and honest dealings with his patrons he won the confidence and respect of the people. He is as popular among the builders, white and colored, as any architect in the city. When Col. Giles B. Jackson started the Negro Development Company to handle the Negro annex to the Jamestown Exposition it was stated by him that he would have colored architects only to compete for the contract. There were five colored architects who entered the contest. After the plans had been submitted the contest narrowed down between Mr. Pittman and Mr. Lankford. There was a strong sentiment inaugurated by Chief W. R. Griffin of the True Reformers in behalf of Mr. Pittman, and indeed he was about the only man who made the fight for Mr. Pittman. However, both plans were examined by the board of directors of the Negro Development Company and the vote stood four to one in favor of Mr. Pittman. Col. Jackson stood alone and voted for the adoption of the Lankford plans. Prof. Booker T. Washington did not know

that Mr. Pittman was in the contest and if he did he favored a young man from his own school and not Mr. Pittman. Mr. Pittman has always been grateful to Mr. Washington and the Tuskegee Institute. The Bee is in a position to know that Mr. Pittman had no support outside of Chief Griffin and perhaps one or two letters from friends, not Mr. Washington or any one connected with Tuskegee Institute. While no one has attempted to detract any of the merit from the Lankford plans, the board of directors of the Negro Exposition Company stated that the Pittman plans efforts in securing the services of two of the most enterprising men in the colored race to plan and build were preferable.

Mr. Fenell of New York will erect the Negro building. Mr. Fenell is one of the brainiest colored men in the United States and his record as a builder cannot be surpassed.

The Exposition Development Company ought to be commended for its the Negro Exposition building. The Exposition will be a success and the Negro inventors in the United States will have upon exhibition the best produceions known to inventors.

Jimmy Britt and Joe Gans will fight to a finish at Tonopah, Nev., March 17, for a purse of $25,000.

Corporal Knowles of the 25th infantry has been arrested for having assaulted Capt. E. B. Macklin, Dec. 21st.

If there was ever a time that the Negro should be united, that time is here. But has he done the act?

PROF. W. S. SCARBOROUGH.

During the past week the American Philological Association and American Archaeological Association have been in session in this city, at the Georgetown University. Among that distinguished gathering of scholars —some the most noted not only in this country but in the world—was Prof. W. S. Scarborough of Wilberforce University. He is not only a member of both of these associations but also American Modern Language Association and American Social Service Association of Oxford, England. He read before the association a paper upon the meaning of certain Greek words, which was well received and favorably discussed by some of the expert Greek scholars of the world.

Prof. Scarborough is the author of several Greek text books which have been adopted by some of the leading northern colleges.

While in the city he was entertained, with other members of the associations, by the Hon. John W. Foster, formerly Secretary of State, at his residence, at which was gathered the great leaders in Washington's most exclusive society.

Prof. Greener was the first colored man to become a member of these associations and it was through him that Dr. Blyden and Prof. Scarborough became members many years ago. They are the only colored men to which this distinction belongs. They are perhaps the greatest scholars the race has produced.

While Prof. Greener graduated at Harvard he was also an Oberlin student.

Prof. Scarborough is an Oberlin alumnus of the class of 1875—a class that has won distinction in all walks of life, as great scholars, jurists and eminently successful business men.

Judge J. B. Dill, one of Carnegie's lawyers of New York is a multi-millionaire. Many others have fortunes from one to five hundred thousand dollars.

Prof. Scarborough was a classmate of Mr. Geo. C. Smith of the Register's office.

MR. CLARK'S DENIAL.

Mr. Benny Clark, formerly supervising principal in the colored public schools stated before the sub-committee of the House on Monday that Superintendent Chancellor never offered him another position.

About two months ago the editor of The Bee, Mr. Chase, met Prof. Clark at the corner of 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., and among other things Prof. Clark stated that he had been offered another position in the schools by Superintendent Chancellor, "but," said he, "you know Mr. Chase, I could not afford to accept it." Mr. Chase said that he thought he should have accepted the place and waited for a promotion in the future. No, he said, Ex-Senator Blair was his attorney and the attorney of Prof. Lane and Mrs. Cooper and he thought that he could pull them through. The Bee has always favored the reappointment of all the teachers, but if an investigation is insisted upon, The Bee would suggest that it be given and let all the facts come out.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

It is not settled that the next national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be at Saratoga, N. Y., as was expected. Some doubt of the ability of Saratoga to furnish sufficient accommodation has been expressed.

Senator Hansbrough has prepared a resolution to relieve many of the settlers of North Dakota, who are suffering from the severe cold weather, by granting them a three months' leave, which time is not to be taken from that required by law.

Mr. Foraker is receiving the generous support of all good-thinking citizens in his position on the Brownsville affair. Howard University Record is the name of an official organ to appear four times a year. Every alumnus should become a subscriber, and assist the university authorities in making this organ just what it should be.

An important meeting was held at Galbraith Church lastThursday by Bishop Walters, president of the National Afro-American Council.

On Wednesday evening, January 23, the annual charity ball for the Children's Hospital will be given at the New Willard.

Within less than two weeks two persons have been murdered in this city and the murderer in each case has committed suicide.

Beginning with the first of this month the wages of the employes, except the clerical force, in the various navy yards will be increased. The demand was made by the employes, and Secretary Metcalf yielded.

Justice Gould, in Equity Court No. 2, rules that a foreign administrator may not be sued in this District.

The Capital City Union, No. 373, was set apart Thursday evening, January 3, by Dep. Organizer Mrs. Arabella V. Chase.

Dr. Garder, of Cumberland, Md., said the sudden death of a policeman of that place was due to heart failure brought on by taking a sample package of headache powders.

At a Chinese banquet last Monday night, marking the close of the sessions of the Baltimore-Washington Branch of the Chinese Empire Reform Association, the American flag was in evidence more than the yellow dragon banner.

According to the information of the Bureau of Information, 2,182 Japanese are now headed for the American border.

Mr. Girard Miller, who traveled with the late Flora Batson, has gone into the ministry. This is the wish of his mother and his late associate.

January 4, 1907, marked the first number of the 29th volume of the American Baptist.

The I. O. of St. Luke has begun its year with renewed energy, and an effort is being put forth to make this year the banner in St. Luke ranks. Read the advertisement elsewhere in The Bee.

Mr. John Smith, a well-known resident of Charlotte, N. C., who died at his home recently, was the father of Mr. Edgar Smith, of Washington, D.C.

From all accounts the people of Pensacola were elated over the address of Mr. Dancy.

Miss Bessie L. Lapsley, of Atlanta, Ga., and an attache of Mrs. Clark's Training School, is said to be an accomplished culturist and musician.

The Y. M. C. A. of Nashville is to be highly complimented. The indebtedness with which the new year began was only $10.55.

The Shah of Persia, Muzaffer-Ed-Din Mirza, died last Tuesday evening at Teheran, after a long illness.

Edwin Lechmere, alias R. T. Brown, of Kansas City, Mo., was taken into custody last Tuesday afternoon by detectives, charged with breaking into the cars at the Smithsonian Institution and stealing valuables.

The funeral services of Samuel A. Groff, who was convicted of fraud and served a two-year term in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., was held from his late residence last Thursday afternoon.

Hugh Clements, the meterologist, at London, predicts that there will be earthquakes in America today.

The request of Chief Belt, of the Fire Department, who made application to the Commissioners for an automobile in which to answer fire alarms, could not be granted.

It is very unfortunate that some of the women of Cincinnati, Ohio, fear for the native women on the islands because colored troops have been ordered there.

Many speakers addressed the mass-meeting which was held in Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church last Thursday evening.

It is thought that it will be several months before Karl Hau, of this city, but now in Hamburg, is tried on the charge of murdering his mother-in-law at Baden-Baden.

A large crowd attended the services at the jail yesterday afternoon, hoping to catch a glimpse of Mrs. Annie Bradley, who is held in connection with the shooting of ex-Senator Brown, but she remained in the corridor, out of sight. Many were also turned away from the institution.

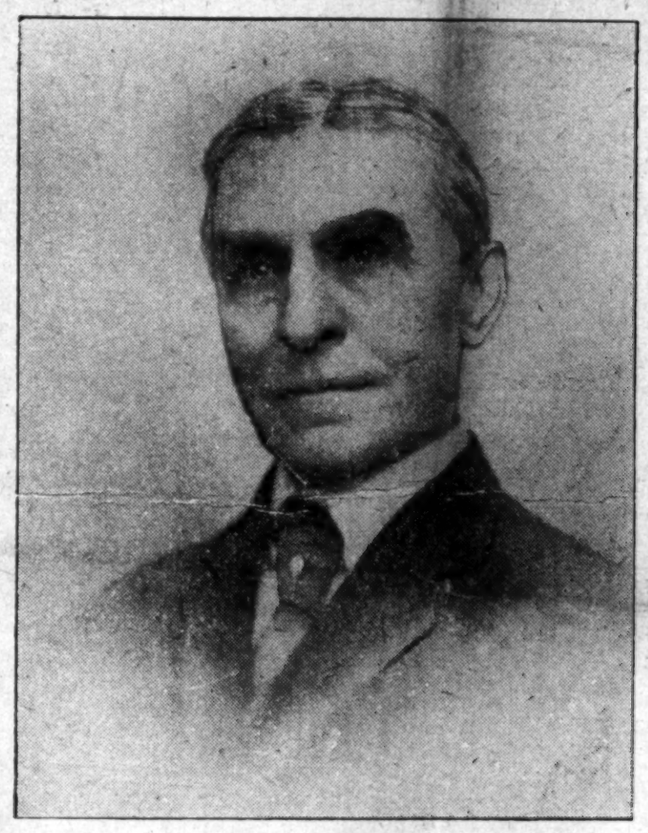
Perry Carson, who has been confined to his home on account of sickness, is reported to be improving and out of danger.

We received the first edition of The Horizon, published at 609 F street N. W., this city, this week.

The Southern Workman of the present month contains many interesting articles.

Hon. W. T. Vernon delivered an address to the people at Louisville and Lexington, Ky., last week. Every person was pleased to hear him.

Prof. Booker T. Washington delivered lectures at Birmingham, Ala., and other near towns last week.



HON. ARTHUR HILL, OF SAGI- NAW, MICH.

TAKE HEED.

All the laborers of North America are beginning to see the necessity of uniting and co-operating for fair wages for fair work. Let our dark-skinned brothers and sisters be not slow in grasping the opportunities held out to them today. Join the International Laborers' Union and become a power, to be seen and felt. We include in our membership all from the humble bootblack to the highest employe in public institutions.

Arabella V. Chase, Deputy Organizer for the District of Columbia and Vicinity.

1212 Florida avenue northwest.

We pay $100.00 death benefit in cash. This is well worth considering.

The engineers and dredgemen now at work on the Panama Canal are preparing to ask for higher wages. Their union will request a minimum rate of $150 a month for engineers, and $100 for cranemen.

Who works the harder, the man behind the pick and shovel or the one who guides the engine

Unionism is the only solution to the great problem of human rights and liberty now confronting the oppressed American citizens.

Come into the International Laborers' Union. We will do you good.

SECOND BAPTIST LYCEUM.

There was quite a representative audience present at the Second Baptist Church Lyceum last Sunday afternoon. The Lyceum celebrated the emancipation of the Negro in the United States. Prof. Jesse Lawson presided and addresses were delivered by Lieut. R. E. Toomy, Prof. Richard T. Greener, Ex-Register J. W. Lyons and others. All of the addresses were interesting and instructive.

A remarkable operation has been performed at Philadelphia by Dr. E. LaPlace. Fifteen pieces of splintered bone were removed from the spine of a patient and silver plates inserted in place.

HON. ARTHUR HILL.

There is a man in the Senatorial contest in the State of Michigan by the name of Arthur Hill. Mr. Hill hails from Saginaw, and the people of that State want him to succeed the Hon. R. A. Alger, whose term as Senator expires March 4 of this year.

Mr. Hill is one of the leading business men in the State, and employs hundreds of people. He is popular because he is a friend of the poor. There is another fine trait about Mr. Hill—he knows no person by the color of his skin.

In one of his most celebrated speeches delivered at Big Rapids, Mich., he advocated the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

He is popular among the working classes because his reputation is that of a "square deal" in deed and in fact. He believes in equality of citizenship to all American citizens, and if the Legislature of Michigan elects him as the successor of General Alger he will be a worthy representative of the State of Michigan.

There is nothing narrow about Mr. Hill. He is broad-minded and liberal. If the Legislature is left to itself, without the dictation of party bosses and corrupt influences, Mr. Hill will be the next Senator from Michigan. The Bee feels confident that his election would meet the approval of all classes of voters, and more especially the laboring element, who look upon Mr. Hill as their benefactor. When others have turned their backs against the poor and laboring classes, Mr. Hill has been one man who has come forward and offered aid and support. The sentiment for Mr. Hill is strong, and it is hoped that The Bee in a future issue will be able to announce the election of Hon. Arthur Hill of Saginaw.

AMONG THE ODD FELLOWS.

Grand Master-elect W. L. Houston has been suffering several days from injury of his left eye.

The grand officers who were elected at the Thirteenth B. M. C. held at the city of Richmond, VVa., October last will be formally installed at the headquarters of the D. C. of M., in Philadelphia, Monday next, January 14.

M. V. P. Joshua E. Whittington, of Green Mountain Lodge, No. 1437, has entirely recovered from his recent illness.

At the last regular meeting of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 135, the following annual officers were re-elected: P. S. George F. Collins; Treasurer, M. V. P. . J. Howard; Chaplain, P. N. F. L. D. Best; Advocate, P. N. F. W. H. Johnson; Delegate to O. H. Association, M. V. P. W. C. Martin; Examining Physician, P. N. F. Dr. J. W. Dowling.

P. N. F. Robert Holliday, of Potomac Union Lodge, No. 892, is confined to his bed by reason of illness.

Cards of admission to the grand banquet to be tendered Grand Master W. L. Houston, January 21, instant, are being called for daily now by those who propose attending. The occasion will be unprecedented in the history of the order in America in point of the large number of the grand officers and distinguished Odd Fellows and other citizens who will be present.

Among the chief executive officers of other fraternal and business organizations to whom invitations have been extended are Mrs. Maggie Walker, of the Independent Order of St. Luke; John Mitchells, Jr., President of the Penny Savings Bank, Richmond, Va.; Carter Purdy, G. H. P. A. O. K. of J. W. H. Grimshaw, M. W. G. M. F. A. A. M.; Capt. O. J. Oliver, M. W. G. Chief I. O. G. Samaritans; Dr. W. E. Aakins, Grand Exalted Ruler I. B. P. O. Elks.

M. V. P. J. C. Asbury, editor of the Odd Fellows Journal, has signified his purpose to attend the banquet. That the banquet will be attended by a large number of ladies is evidenced by the fact that most applicants for cards of admission are getting two instead of one.

Cards of admission should be obtained not later than the 17th instant, and before that time im possible, as only a limited number of persons can be seated in the main auditorium of the hall.

A young and gallant member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 1365, handed Secretary Coleman a brand-new "V" on Wednesday evening last, and secured four plates. The presence of from one to three handsomely gowned ladies is thereby assured.

A prominent member of Patriarchie No. 18 said at the hall Monday evening last that ladies at a banquet were, to him, a most pleasing social innovation, and that he did not intend to let this occasion pass to "see a brilliant scene which he had never seen before."

READ THE BEE.

THE GOVERNMENT MUST PAY.

Federal Troops Used a Missouri Church as a Fort.

Kansas City.—During the civil war federal troops used and occupied the Christian church in Sturgeon, Mo., part of the time for soldiers' quarters then for a hospital, and later for a stable. Soon after the war the war the church trustees put in a claim for damages, but the government refused it, and allowed only a small rental. During the last congress Senator Warner introduced a bill for $1,000 damages for the church. The bill did not pass and the matter was referred to the court of claims. Depositions were taken recently before W. F. Keith, clerk of the Sturgeon court of com-

Church Used by Federal Troops.

mon pleas, to be read before the court, where the matter is still pending.

The evidence tended to show that the church building was used by the federal soldiers for almost the entire duration of the war. The building was built in 1858 or 1859, and was as good as new when the war broke out. John Robinson, then a small boy, sold pie to the soldiers, and hence was able to tell that the troops occupied the church and the condition of the building at the close of the war. There was a fort or trench dug around or in front of the church—a deep ditch, across which fence rails were laid angling to prevent a charge. There was some kind of a stockade built inside the fortification, and the bell tower, or cupalo, was torn away and a small platform built upon the top, where sentinels would sit all day with field glasses surveying the country around for miles, looking for the enemy. There were no trees on the prairie then to obstruct the view.

The church will probably get $500 or $600 from the government.

RULES TRIBE LIKE A QUEEN.

Daughter of Founder of St. Joseph, Mo., 100 Years Old.

Guthrie, Okla.—The descendants of some of the first families of Chicago are now receiving in Oklahoma considerable attention from the United States government. They are Sac and Fox Indians who are receiving titles to their land allotments, which they took about 15 years ago, when their reservation in eastern Oklahoma was opened to settlement. The same consideration is being shown their present neighbors and friends, the Iowa Indians in Oklahoma, whose lands were alloted at the same time. The Iowas, however, number but a few in comparison with the Sacs and Foxes.

Among the most prominent Iowa In-

Thressa Roubideaux.

dians soon to receive titles is Thressa Roubideaux, a daughter of that Joseph Roubideaux who founded St. Joseph, Mo. She is now 100 years old, and rules the tribe as a queen. The Oklahoma Iowas came here in the fall of 1868, following a quarrel with the mother tribe in Kansas.

They arrived in Oklahoma, on the banks of Deep Fork, in mid-winter, without food and on the point of starvation. They were befriended by the Sacs and Foxes. Each one of the Oklahoma Iowas is now expecting a payment of $40 from the government, the last annuity payment due them when they left the Kansas reservation for Oklahoma.

Value of Plant Cultivation.

The growing recognition of the necessity for the systematic governmental introduction of exotic plants is indicated by the announcement that in the near future there will be held in Paris an international conference devoted to the selection and introduction of useful plants. The work of the bureau of plant industry in this country has been fully appreciated by the farmers and commercial seedmen, as well, and already the returns from new crops introduced through the bureau's agency have repaid many fold in the federal expense incurred in their discovery.

THE NEGRO DEVELOPMENT AND EXPOSITION COMPANY

Of the United States of America,
528 EAST BROAD STREET,
Richmond, Virginia.

W. Isaac Johnson, President, [redacted]
Rev. A. Binga, Jr., Vice-President.
Robert Kelser, Secretary.
R. T. Hill, Treasurer.
Rev. Thos. Shorts, Sub-Treasurer.
Giles B. Jackson, Director-General.
John R. Hawkins, Auditor and Chief of Finance.
Washington, D. C., Branch, 12th and U Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C.
Norfolk Branch, 663 Church Street, Norfolk, Virginia.

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Pursuant to an Act of the Congress of the United States of America, there will be held a Naval and Land Exposition in commemoration of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the landing of the first English-speaking people in this country, at Jamestown, Virginia commencing on the 26th day of April, 1907, and ending on the 1st day of November, 1907.

That in order for the colored people of this country to show their achievements since their emancipation, it was deemed wise, by the leaders of the race, to hold a separate and distinct exhibit in order to put upon exhibition the marvelous progress they have made mechanically, agriculturally, educationally, and financially; that the world may see and judge for itself the capacity of the Negro as a race; his ability as a producer.

The Negro Development and Exposition Company of the United States of America, a company duly chartered under the laws of Virginia, with an authorized capital stock of $800,000, proposes to show at the Exposition what the race has made, produced, woven, carved, engraved, invented, written and published; in fact, everything the race has done or accomplished, from an industrial point of view, that the world may form a correct and more favorable opinion of the Negro race of this country; to the end that a proper solution of the problem may be had from a business, commercial, financial, and in dustrial point of view.

It has, therefore, been decided to ask every member of our race to list for exhibition any and every article made by any member of the race. It is the desire of the Company to have a complete exhibit of every character, except live stock.

Our women are noted for embroidery and handsome trimmings, knitting, weaving, and hundreds of other domestic productions; while our men are noted for their skill in drawing, carving, inventing, welding, and putting together articles of value too numerous to name; all such articles and hundreds of others are solicited for exhibition. Implements of every character are much desired.

There will be given a first, a second, and a third prize on the various articles produced and exhibited by members of the race.

The Congress of the United States has appropriated $100,00 to aid the said Negro Development and Exposition Company in making a creditable exhibit at the said Jamestown Exposition.

Now, in order to list the articles for exhibition, it is requested by the Company for all persons who have articles for exhibition, to write the names of said articles on the coupon below, giving the full name of the owner, his or her resiednce, together with P. O. address. In every instance, please write plainly, that the articles may be listed so as to be sent for in time to be placed on exhibition.

It is incumbent upon every member of the race to see to it that this Exposition is made a success; as the world has its eyes upon us and expects great results.

GILES B. JACKSON, Director-General.
528 East Broad St., Richmond, Va.

Please show this to two or more of your friends and ask them to write for a copy.

Tear off and fill out the blank below and mail to Giles B. Jackson, 528 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

Name of exhibit .....
Name of owner .....
P. O. Address .....
Remarks .....
.....
.....
.....
Value of Article .....

REST FOR THE WEARY

"SILENCE ROOM" OPENED BY BOSTON METAPHYSICAL CLUB.

Place Where One May Have Beautiful Thoughts—Tired Society Women Assured of Real Comfort.

Boston.—A room "in which one may sit in silence and absorb sweet thoughts and partake of the uplifting and harmonizing influence of intelligent auto-suggestion" has been opened by the Metropolitan club in Huntington Chambers, through the work of Henry Wood of Cambridge, one of the founders of the organization and one of the leading students of psychotherapeutic law and metaphysics in the state.

The power of suggestion, it is declared, is greatly augmented in this room by the aid, through the eye, of graphic golden texts with appropriate symbolism. When one is in this room one is supposed to put one's self in a passive attitude toward these.

Everyone is welcome, but only four may enter this sanctum of beautiful thought at one time. These are some of the merits claimed:

The treatment is good for nervous prostration, insomnia and chronic troubles.

It also will awaken latent souls.

Here pastors seeking inspiration for weighty sermons retreat.

Society women tired of the brainless social whirl find sweet peace and comfort.

The mentally weary and physically ill find rest and relaxation.

On the pinions appear the texts, some of which are: "Love never faileth," "Thy faith hath made thee whole," "I absorb the good," "I am strong in the Lord," "I am full of faith," "I love peace," "I rule the body," "I make harmony," "Fear not," "Truth lives," "Love God and all humanity," "The body is a temple," "Love thinketh no evil," "Heal the sick," "Thought is formative," "I am happy," "Demand brings supply."

A statement issued by the Metaphysics club states regarding these texts:

"When merely read under ordinary conditions the effect is superficial and soon fades away. But when mentally photographed through the passive exposure of sensitive consciousness they take on a living reality."

The four chairs face a wall on which, on a blue background and framed in dark wood, appears the symbol of ancient times of the perfected soul.

It is a round globe, and from each side stretches out broad pinions of shades of violet. The whole may be shut off from view by draperies of royal purple velvet.

Above the symbol are these words in gold: "God is here and everywhere. In him we live and move and have our being." On the pinions are other texts.

WE KNOW OUR OWN FLOWERS.
F. H. KRAMER.
Florist and Decorator.
J. C. Powell, the florist, with F. H. Kramer, Central Market, and 916 F street, N. W., will be pleased to see all his friends during the holidays. Plenty of Roses, Carnations, Violets, Floral Designs and Decorations. Don't fail to call. Store phone, Main 3787. Market phone, Main 2197. Greenhouse phone, East 193. Private office phone, Main 3987.

FULL DRESS AND TUXEDO SUITS.
$1.00—For Hire—$1.00.
Julius Cohen,
1104 7th street, N. W.

Annual Christmas Announcement

F-737

VOIGTE.

MANUFACTURING JEWELER

725 7th Street, Northwest

BETWEEN G & H.

Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-Brac is now complete. Each piece has been carefully selected and we feel satisfied that a visit from you will bear us out that we have as fine a selection as can be found anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow.

Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart—and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate—so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks. Polite attention.

Engraving Free of Charge.

WATCHES.

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gentlemen's 20-year-Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, $10.

Ladies 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, $10.

Gentlemen's 14-carat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as $35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, $3.50; regular price, $4.50.

Ladies Solid GoldWatches, Open Face, $8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, $5 up.

DIAMONDS

Put Your Money in Diamonds. No Better Investment To-Day.

Prices in the Diamond market are advancing, but *our prices have not been advanced* in some time. We still have a large collection of superb Diamonds which we bought a considerable time ago at lower prices than prevail today.

We shall not advance prices on these stones. We are merchants and not speculators and our fair percentage of profit is all we ask. So, as long as these Diamonds last, it will be possible to buy them here under the regular market for fine stones.

Ladies' Diamond Rings, $5.00 to $150.00.

Ladies' Diamond Broaches, $5.50 to $1,000.

Diamond Earrings, $15.00 to $500,00.

Diamond Scarf Pins, $7.00 up.

Diamond Cuff Buttons, $7.00 up.

Diamond Studs, $10.00 up.

We have Ladies' Handsome Diamond Rings set in Tiffany Mounting which we are selling at $30.00. This will make an appropriate present for Christmas. Every stone a ball of fire.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES

Clocks of all makes—American, French and German. We have a Clock as cheap as $5.00—must be seen to be appreciated. All Clocks kept in order for two years.

RINGS, LOCKETS, ETC.

Gents' Solid Gold Signet Rings, $3.50 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Signet Rings, $2.00 up.

Child's Solid Gold Signet Rings, $1.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Medallion Lockets, $4.00 up.

Ladies Solid Gold Crosses, $4.00 up.

Gents' Solid Gold Lockets, $4.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Bracelets, $5.00 up.

Ladies' 14-Carat Gold Filled Lockets, $2.00 up.

We engrave the monograms on them in the highest style of the art.

SILVERWARE

Silver Tea Sets, $10.00 up.
Silver Cake Baskets, $4.00 up.
Silver Cups for Children, $1.25 up.
Silver Baking Dish, 7.00.
Silver Butter Dishes, $3.50 up.
Silver Pickle Castors, $3.00 up.

The above silver is the Genuine Rogers, which speaks for itself.

CATHOLIC GOODS

We have the largest line of Catholic Goods in the city.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, 35 cents up.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, strung

D-779

on Fine Silver, with Solid Silver Crucifix, 75 cents up.

Emerald, Sapphire, Garnet, Ruby, Jade, Turquoise, Topaz, Crystal, and Coral Rosaries, strung on 14-Carat Gold-Filled Chain, $4.00 and $5.00. Will make a handsome Christmas present.

Solid Gold Rosaries, Genuine Stones, $25.00.

Rosaries for special devotions, viz.: Immaculate Conception, St. Ann's, St. Philomena, St. Anthony, Seven Dolors, Infant of Prague, St. Joseph, etc., with prayers either English or German.

PRAYER BOOKS

High quality at low prices, such as Key of Heaven, Manual of Prayers, St. Vincent's Manual, Vade Mecum, Sacred Heart, Following of Christ (by Kempis), Bibles, Old and New Testaments, etc. We have them in cases suitable for bridal or Christmas presents.

RELIGIOUS MEDALS

Religious Medals in Gold and Silver; Immaculate Conception, St. Benedict, St. Anthony, St. Joseph, Infant of Prague, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Aloysius, etc.

Eight-Day Sanctuary Oil, $1.10 per gallon.

Crucifixes, hanging and standing.

Candle Sticks in Gold Silver, and Brass.

Sacred Hearts, Solid Gold, 75 cents and $1.25.

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Best Line Cigars 5 & 10c — Good Room and Lodging 50. 75 & $1.00 Comfortably heated by steam.

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James F. Oyster,

The Leading Place in the City for
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Oyster's Butter is the sweetest in the market. His Cheese is the purest and Eggs the freshest.

Square Stands, Center Market, 5th and K streets, N. W., and Riggs Market.

OFFICE

Wholesale Dealer and Salesman, 900 and 902 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

No one shall keep any kind of fowls in any square of the District of Columbia that has been 75 per cent improved of the District.

Members of the Metropolitan police must reside in the D. C., acording to the opinion of Corporation Council Thomas without consent of the Health Officer, neglect to obtain the same $10 fine.

The farmer in the long run is the man in this country. The amounts produced by him during the last year will be 500 feet long and of Gothic style.

The Cathedral of the P. E. Church of the D. C. will be located at St. Alban's, on the Tennallytown road. Itwas received $2,320,000,000, and the iron mas $6,794,000,000, while the R. R. man $1,200,000,000.

WINS TOGA AT LAST

SIMON GUGGENHEIM TO BE SENATOR FROM COLORADO.

After Wait of Ten years and Expenditure of Over $1,000,000 Smelter Millionaire Will Enter National Congress.

Ten years of patient work, coupled with the expediture of a sum not less than than $1,000,000 and perhaps a great deal more, will result in the gratification of the ambition of Multimillionaire Simon Guggenheim. The state legislature will elect him United States senator to succeed Thomas M. Patterson.

His election is absolutely assured, notwithstanding the grumbling of some of the other candidates and the absence of President Roosevelt's indorsement.

Guggenheim is spoken of by his nemies as the "smelter trust senator," but his friends call him the savior of the party. Eleven years ago, when he came here, the party was in bad shape. Every county committee in the state has received his aid. It is expected that every Republican county newspaper and many Democratic county newspapers will print editorials justifying Guggenheim's election.

Richard Broad, Guggenheim's manager, has taken extraordinary precautions to prevent any senatorial investigation of the huge expenditure. Mr. Broad is a great sportsman, and it is said he often has made wagers that some candidate he wanted elected would not be elected, giving odds of several hundred to one. He always lost such wagers, which were invariably in connection with the election of some member of the legislature.

Former Senator Wolcott was the most formidable foe with which Guggenheim had to contend, and his death opened up the way for Guggenheim to the senate.

Guggenheim never makes political speeches except by proxy. He never gives interviews on anything except mining or Colorado's great future.

Simon Guggenheim.
(Next United States Senator From Colorado.)

His political opinions are an enigma so far as the public is concerned. He and his manager have devoted their entire attention for years to the legislative ticket.

Last year he gave to the state school of mines Guggenheim hall, costing $50,000. He always gives a newsboys' Christmas dinner. These, with his contributions, are the sum total of his claims on the toga. His friends, when asked why he should be chosen answered: "Why, he saved the party in Colorado."

Guggenheim is 39 years old. He came to Colorado in 1889, but it was not until 11 years ago that he moved from Pueblo to Denver and began laying his wires for the senate.

In 1898 Guggenheim was nominated for governor of Colorado by the silver Republicans. He also had the indorsement of the People's party, but he declined, although he would have been elected. He made an effort to become a congressman, but the senate was the prize he always has coveted.

Guggenheim is one of seven brothers known as M. Guggenheim's Sons. They dominate the smelting business of the country and practically control its silver output and a considerable portion of the copper production. They own the Guggenheim Exploration company, which has developed immense mining properties in Mexico and the far west, and which has a vast enterprise now under way for making the mineral wealth of Alaska accessible.

Simon Guggenheim has been the western representative of the family for nearly a dozen years. He has a knowledge of the smelting business and is regarded as one of the ablest mining experts in the country. So enormously has the wealth of the family multiplied in recent years that men familiar with the facts hesitate to say any figure, fearing to expose themselves to a charge of exaggeration. They assert that the combined wealth of the seven brothers runs into the hundreds of millions.

The coming senator is next to the youngest of the seven brothers. He was born in Philadelphia December 29, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and graduated from its high school, and was then sent abroad by his father to pick up a knowledge of foreign languages and the business methods of different European countries. Mr. Guggenheim reads, writes and speaks fluently French, Spanish and German.

MEDAL FOR COMMANDER PEARY.

Presented by Roosevelt in Behalf of Geographic Society.

Washington.—The president at the annual dinner of the National Geographic society the other night presented to Commander Robert E. Peary, on behalf of the society, a gold medal awarded to the Arctic explorer in recognition of his feat in reaching the farthest north. The dinner was attended by a distinguished company, including members of the cabinet, ambassadors and their wives and many scientists, and the spirit of the evening was one of felicitation over the recent exploits of American explorers.

Reverse Sides of Peary Medal.

notably the expedition of Commander Peary and the ascent of Mount McKinley by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of New York, who was a guest of honor, sitting next to Commander Peary.

At the tables were seated 400 guests. Willis L. Moore, of the National Geographic society, presided, and the committee assisting included Alexander Graham Bell, W. J. Boardman, Edward Everett Hale, John W. Foster, Arnold Hague, Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, Gen. William Crozier and John B. Henderson, Jr.

The medal is of fine workmanship and was modeled by Tiffany experts. The star near the top of the medal is a Montana sapphire, placed at the point where Peary planted the American flag.

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Hon. James Bryce to Represent King Edward at Washington.

London.—Right Hon. James Bryce, who will succeed Sir Mortimer Durand as British ambassador to the United States, is at present chief secretary for Ireland in the Campbell-Bannerman cabinet, and is the distinguished author of "The American Commonwealth." Since 1885 he has represented Aberdeen in parliament, and among the offices that he has held are those of under secretary for foreign affairs, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and president of the board of trade. Mr. Bryce is a member of the Royal society and of

Hon. James Bryce.
(New British Ambassador to the United States.

various foreign academies, and has received honorary degrees from many institutions of learning. Born in 1838, he was educated in the University of Glasgow and Trinity college, Oxford, and was made a barrister of Lincoln's Inn in 1867. For a time he was regius professor of civil law at Oxford university.

Queer Collections.

There seems to be no end to the queer things that people with the collecting fever pursue. Pewter has long been extravagantly high—that is, if you price it in any curio shop—andOusterware is way, way up. One collector brought several Landseer designs that had ornamented the covers of china pots, had them framed in turned ebony and hung them in triumph on the cream colored walls of her drawing room. Another buys all the pretty old round and oval gilt picture frames she can lay hands on, has a board covered with black velvet made to fit into them, and on this hangs miniatures or antique jewels or small knickknacks of one sort or another. Yet a third has found that old mahogany washstands when polished and remodeled make capital tables on which to display silver trinkets and other small objects of virtu.

More Demand for Japanese Beer.

The market for Japanese beer is fast widening in north China, Korea and Manchuria.

Mammoth Preserved by Siberian Frost.

Front view of the carcase of the famous Kolymsk Mammoth, dug out from the frozen earth on the banks of the river Kolyma, Kakutsk, Siberia.

BIG TUBER WAREHOUSE

NEW MAINE BUILDING WILL HOLD 240,000 BARRELS OF POTATOES.

Great Wooden Structure at Stockton Fast Nearing Completion—Has Electric Conveyor System and Other Modern Appliances.

Boston.—The largest potato warehouse in the world is rapidly approaching completion at Stockton, Me., the new tidewater terminal of the Bangor & Aroostook and Northern Maine Seaport railroads, the channel through which flows the products of the vast farming regions of northern Maine, and particularly the great potato fields of Aroostook.

Before the completion of the connecting link the Northern Maine Seaport railroad, making the "Aroostook to the sea" line a reality, all of the Aroosstook crops were shipped all rail, as there was no other way. Now water shipments will be made mostly from this great repository, which is situated at the shore end of the immense Cape Jellison docks.

Into this house the potatoes will be unloaded as they come in the cars in bulk. They will be stored in the 200 separate bins or rooms, and when ready for shipment will be bagged and loaded on steamers or sailing vessels.

This warehouse when completed will be 900 feet long and 125 feet wide. The great pressure of the crops waiting to be moved has caused the builders to stop work at 600 feet this fall, but next year the building will be extended the full 900 feet.

In its present capacity it will hold 240,000 barrels of potatoes, or 1,200 barrels in each bin, which is in reality a separate frost-proof room.

The warehouse is a great wooden structure built as tightly as a dwelling house and designed to keep the potatoes from freezing without the use of artificial heat, although Cape Jellison is one of the coldest places in New England in the winter. Much insulating material of hair and asbestos has been used in the construction and it is believed that the temperature will not drop to the freezing point.

The building is equipped with an electric conveyor system, which is portable and available in every part. The potatoes will be shoveled from the cars into the conveyor and taken to any of the 200 compartments. When ready to ship a conveyor automatically feeds itself from any particular bin, carries the tubers to a scale, which automatically fills the bags with the exact weight and when the bags are sewed takes them out on the wharf and into the hold of the steamer. All this is done with far greater speed and less bruising than by any other method.

Hundreds of different combinations may be arranged with the conveying system and the carriers made to run in any direction and in any place.

The building is lighted by electricity and has every modern improvement known, making it not only the largest potato warehouse but the most completely equipped in the world.

Freed; Turtle Not an Animal.

Bridgeport, Conn. — When Capt. Charles E. Ducross, of Darien, an old sea captain, was arrested because he punctured the flippers of a sea turtle and made it fast to his boathouse on Long Island sound, he declared that he believed the justice of the peace who fined him seven dollars and costs for cruelty to animals was wrong, and appealed the case. He maintained that the turtle was not an animal, and that punching a hole through his flippers and tying him up was no more an act of cruelty than nailing a shoe to the hoof of a horse. The charge was nolled and Capt. Ducross left the courtroom elated.

Press Agent for Kansas.

Topeka, Kan.—Kansas, which has been the butt of newspaper jokes since the days of the grasshopper plague, is to be vindicated at last. Gov. Hoch will soon appoint an official press agent, whose duty it will be to announce to the world the size of Kansas crops, the number of Kansas hens and the output of Kansas mines.

PARDON FOR AN OLD CRIME.

Man Who Shot at Czar Thirty-nine Years Ago Ordered Released.

Paris.—France has just pardoned a criminal who enjoyed a moment of notoriety 39 years ago, but who has since been practically forgotten. He is Berczowsky, who in 1867 fired a pistol at the czar, Alexander II, as he was reviewing the French troops in the Bois de Boulogne.

The shot missed the emperor. It struck a woman among the spectators, but she was only slightly wounded. The would-be assassin was a Polish workingman. He was sentenced to deportation and life imprisonment and was shipped to New Caledonia in short order. He was really insane. The fact was recognized by the jailers. He has grown worse as the years passed. His delusions took the form of inventions, one of which was a perpetual motion machine, and he used to try to bargain with the governor of the penal colony for freedom in exchange for the secret.

For some years he has enjoyed relative freedom on the island. On reaching his seventieth year he was allowed to live in a little cottage outside the prison and to dispose of his own time. The government still provided for his support and he amused himself cultivating mechanical projects. Lately his case was taken up by the Humanitarian league and his complete pardon was the result. The Parisian papers speak of it as a doubtful mercy. It is hard to see what shelter he can find in France now except in an insane asylum.

TROLLEY ON THE HIGHWAYS.

Electric Roads Without Rails a Success in Germany and France.

Washington.—In districts where the construction of permanent tramways would be out of the question owing to prohibitive initial cost there are in use in Germany and France electric transport systems running on the ordinary roads. These draw their supply of electricity from overhead wires similar to those in use in tramway working.

Provision is made for passenger traffic by means of omnibuses run singly or with a trailer, while freight traffic is handled by motor vehicles drawing two or three trailers. The first of such lines was opened in 1901 and since that time quite a number of services have been inaugurated in different districts. The routes are for the most part comparatively short. One of the longest lines is that of the Charbonnieres-les-Binius, near Lyons, which is worked with six motor cars of a seating capacity of 38 passengers each.

A line is also working between the towns of Neuenahr, Walporthian and Ahrweiler. A line is working regularly in connection with an industrial center in the neighborhood of Wurzen, Germany, over which 30 wagons are taken either way daily.

MONKEYS AN AID TO SCIENCE.

Discovery Made That Temblekan Is Antidote for Strychnine.

Amsterdam.—The Dutch colonial papers report a remarkable case of animal instinct. The people of the village of Negowo, in the Javanese province of Salatiga, suffered by the ravages of an immense horde of gray monkeys which destroyed the plantations.

The Dutch subgovernor recommended that they try strychnine, and the favorite fruits of the monkeys accordingly were collected in quantities, heavily dosed with strychnine, and deposited in a wood.

The monkeys ate freely and many were violently ill, but none died. It was then discovered that the monkeys, when they felt the effects of the poison, went in search of and ate temblekan leaves, a certain weed which grows profusely in the archipelago.

It was also found that the animals too ill to seek the weed themselves had it brought to them by their less suffering fellows.

The Batavian authorities now are conducting a series of experiments with the view of ascertaining the true curative qualities of temblekan.

HAS ODD FOUNDATION

TOWN OF CRISFIELD, MD., BUILT ON OYSTER SHELLS.

Houses, Wharves and Business Places Erected on Great Stratum in Chesapeake Bay—Residents Live by Catching Crabs.

Philadelphia.—Crisfield, Md., presents a problem for the thoughtful man. This is it: If the first man to eat an oyster was a hero what kind of a man or community of men is it who will build a town on oyster shells? The secondary foundation of Crisfield is the bottom of the Chesapeake bay and between the bottom of Crisfield and the bottom of the bay are oyster shells to the number of millions—probably hundreds of millions.

On this great stratum of oyster shells stand houses, wharves and business places; a railroad runs along on it; bridges cross its dividing places; men walk and talk and do business; steamboats and sailboats—yes, hundreds of sailboats—have their landings alongside it; merry boating parties put off from the shore by moonlight and fish and crab and return in the early morn—all to this great bank of oyster shells sunk in the blue water.

Crisfield lives by oysters and crabs—not by eating them, for Crisfielders rarely ever eat either, but by catching them, boiling them, packing them, shipping them, selling them. He who would know the crab can best learn it by visiting this wholly and solely crab town on the Chesapeake. Men in boats quickly fill barrels with crabs and bring them ashore to the "factories."

Here they are counted, sorted, steamed, packed in barrels and shipped until one wonders who can possibly eat all those mountains and myriads of crabs. There are many people in this country. A crab apiece for them all once a year in the season "would mean some crabs." At least one of the crab dealers put it.

Crisfield has, however, still another aspect in which oysters and crabs play less part.

Further up on the mainland is a town built like other towns and filled with houses and stores and the usual things that prevail in small cities. The Odd Fellows' hall is a large and imposing structure on the main street. Homes and business places are as neat and commodious as elsewhere on the eastern shore, though the fact that the railroad runs through the spine of the town somewhat affects the district immediately adjoining it.

At the further end of the town is the large wharf at which the steamers plying to and from Baltimore have their landing, and here is the evidence of another business which helps make Chrisfield prosperous—the fruit trade, represented in the season by tremendous shipments of berries, peaches, pears, plums watermelons and all the products of a fruit country of unexcelled fertility.

BANK PLANNED FOR CHINESE.

Branches to Be Established in All Large Cities on Continent.

New York.—Plans for the establishment of a Chinese bank, with branches in every large city of the United States, Canada and Mexico, are being perfected by leading Chinese merchants of this city and San Francisco.

The scheme, which was originated by Joseph E. Singleton, president of the Chinese Reform association, has received the cooperation and indorsement of Chinese merchants throughout the country. The bank will act as fiscal agent in this country of the Chinese government.

At the annual meeting of the Chinese Reform association recently, Mr. Singleton, who for years was the Chinese interpreter at the customhouse, was reelected president for the third term. He received 4,000 votes, his opponent, Yung Tong, of San Francisco, receiving only 3,000.

It was unanimously agreed to open the principal office of the bank in Mexico City, where a large building will be erected. A branch office will be opened within a few weeks in New York. The capital of the corporation will be $1,500,000. More than $400,000 of this amount has been subscribed by merchants in this city.

RETURNS AFTER 25 YEARS.

Long Lost Wisconsin Man Appears and Contests His Sister's Will.

Kenosha, Wis.—One of the most remarkable cases ever known in Kenosha county came to light the other morning when Charles J. Glover, of Chicago, supposed to have been dead for at least 25 years, filed a contest against the probate of the will of his sister, the late Nancy Glover, who left an estate valued at $30,000.

Forty years ago, when the Glover family lived at Manitowoc, Charles Joseph Glover ran away from home. For 25 years no word had been heard from him and the members of the Glover family had never told any one in Kenosha of the existence of the wandering boy. In his objections to the probate of the will Glover declares that his sister was of unsound mind at the time the will was made and that she did not know that he was alive.

Glover admits that he had not communicated with his sister in a quarter of a century and that he first learned of her death through the newspapers. Glover claims he is the sole surviving brother of James P. Glover, the late wealthy Kenosha lumberman, and it is thought that he will also institute a contest against the will of the brother.

WOMAN ON HOSPITAL BOARD.

Unique Distinction Held bp Miss Bullard of Virginia.

Richmond, Va.—Dr. Irene B. Bullard of Radford, recently appointed by the general hospital board as third assistant physician at the Eastern State Hospital for the insane at Williamsburg, is the only woman physician in the state and probably in the south holding a responsible official position under a state government in a professional capacity as a doctor of medicine. Dr. Bullard, who is yet in her twenties, looks younger than her years. Her social standing is so high and her beauty so marked that she

Dr. Irene B. Bullard.
(Southern Girl Who Has Had An Unusual Career.)

could long since have blossomed into a belle, but she would have none of it. She has been a bookworm from a child, devouring subjects far beyond her years, while other girls were yet with their dolls and their toys.

Dr. Bullard graduated from Wadsworth high school, Radford, where she was born and reared, at an early age. She attended a school at Madison, Wis., afterward taking the professional course at Farmville, teaching three years in the public schools of Pulaski after her graduation. But the science of medicine, to which the child had been attracted, now lured the girl, and, broadening her studies as her years advanced, she in time obtained her degree as a doctor of medicine. To achieve this end she became a trained nurse, practicing her profession at the bedside of her patients for several years with great success.

Her medical education began at Boston Medical School, where she spent one year before entering the medical school of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. After three years at this institution she was graduated with high standing, after which she practiced for two years in Birmingham, Ala. Later she returned to her native state and took up her life work among her own people. She is called into consultation in important cases by the oldest and wisest practitioners in Pulaski county, all of whom hold her in high regard because of her learning and ability as a physician.

Dr. Bullard is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Meta G. Bullard, and the late Daniel Bullard, who settled in Virginia prior to the civil war. Though a native born Virginian, she comes from Puritan stock, uniting the energy and progressive traits of the Yankee with the warm-heartedness and generous impulsiveness of the south.

IN MEMORY OF THOMAS MOORE.

Artistic Celtic Cross Erected on His Grave in England.

London.—Recently in the churchyard of Bromham, Wiltshire, England, the Celtic cross shown in the illustration, which stands over the grave of Thomas Moore, the renowned Irish

The Memorial to Moore.

poet, was unveiled with imposing ceremonies. Thousands attended the ceremonies and green flags and scrolls bearing quotations from the "Irish Melodies" were abundantly in evidence. Among the speakers were Justin McCarthy and John Dillon, M. P. Moore was born in Dublin on May 28, 1779, and died at Bromham on the 25th of February, 1852. His famous "Irish Melodies" were published between the years 1807 and 1834.

THE BEE

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BOYS' REFORM SCHOOL.

The indifference of the colored citizens of this community towards matters that should be their highest concern is rather marked. The management of institutions in which persons of color are likely to be inmates, engages too little of our attention. Esperially should we have the deepest interest in and exercise the strictest vigilance over institutions having the care and custody of colored youth.

We have in this District a Reform School for boys. We are advised that the average enrollment shows about three hundred colored boys and about seventy or eighty white boys. The Board of Trustees consists of seven members. There are two superintendents, several teachers and numerous other employees who are all paid out of the public treasury; and strange to say there is not a single colored trustee nor a single colored person carried on the pay roll, nor is any colored person in any way connected with its management. The trustees are all white; the two superintendents are white; the several teachers are white; the officers having charge of the boys are all white; the baker, the cooks, the laundry employees, the gardener, the stablemen, the men in the shops, and the wagon drivers are all white. The private cook to the superintendent (who is not carried on the pay roll and is from Virginia) is the only colored person at the farm who is not a prisoner. This situation is absolutely unfair to us. Not even a colored minister to conduct religious exercises on Sunday. We respectfully insist that this state of affairs should be changed.

This being the situation the color line is distinctly drawn in every particular. The white boys are separated from the colored at school, at meals, in the dormitory where they sleep and at church service, thus constantly reminding the little Negro boy that he is not as good as the white boy, and thus he is brought up. They even have separate visiting days for white and colored parents so that the two races will not be brought together at this institution.

The white boys attend school in the forenoon, the colored boys in the afternoon, thus avoiding a mixed school in the forenoon, but they are satisfied to have a mixed school in the afternoon by having a white teacher in the colored school. We have a number of normal graduates who are waiting for schools and should be at this institution teaching the colored boys.

We are also advised that attendance upon school is very irregular and depends upon the amount of work to be done on the farm and in the shops. The education of the boy is secondary, so that a boy who is sent to this school for his failure to attend the public schools does not have his condition improved.

We are also advised that infractions of the rules are often punished by castigation with a rubber hose and we have it from one colored boy that he was slapped to the ground by an officer and while down he was kicked in the side.

We do not hold every person connected with the institution responsible for these complaints and we have the highest regard for Messrs. Porter and McNeil. Our purpose is to show the necessity of according us representation on the farm and in the management of the institution. The reform school is a very necessary institution, but the days of jails and penal institutions for children are over, and a reform school should be a home and a school and there should be an absence of caste and discrimination. Every child should be made to feel that he is among his friends and that he is just as good as anybody else; and every boy in such a school should get as good an education as if he were on the outside. The school should promote rather than retard his progress, should teach him to hold up his head and not hang it down.

Colored children should be under their own people. Colored men and women have more influence for good over colored children, and there are more confidence, sympathy, interest and affection between them. Colored parents would feel freer to consult, co-operate with and assist officers of their own race in securing the aims of this institution.

Colored citizens of the District are taxed to maintain this school and there is no reason why we should not insist in its management and be counted among its employees. We must continue to appeal to the authorities and to keep this question before the people until we are heard.

HE PLEASES THE SOUTH.

The administration has surrendered to the South. The transfer of all the colored troops to the Philippines is a bargain with the Southern Democrats to give their votes to the Lodge resolution. It is a cowardly surrender of the civil and political rights of the colored Americans. What more can the Southern Democrats ask? No Democratic President would be guilty of unfairness to any of his citizens. The colored Americans have expected better treatment at the hands of their Chief Executive. The passing of the Lodge resolution means a tain the unconstitutional act of the Chief Executive. The South will come to the aid of the administration. The South says that the Republican President gives everything for which she asks. Why not sustain the unconstituional act of the administration? The colored Americans can hope for no protection from the present administration and they are justified in defeating, if possible any man who may be named by the administration for Presidential honors. The Bee feels proud of the prediction it made several years ago. If the colored voters of the country had heeded the advice of The Bee Mr. Roosevelt would not have been the Chief Executive of this republic. Let not the colored Americans despair. There is a day of reckoning. It is not far off. Mr. Roosevelt has disappointed those faithful black allies who stood by him. He has been ungrateful to those who don't deserve what they have received. Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts and Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin will feel the effect of their action in the Senate. The colored Americans will not depend alone on their own votes. The Bee feels confident that there are enough white Americans in this country who will join the forces of the colored Americans and defeat any act that may seem unjust and improper. If the President is justified in removing, without trial, the colored soldiers of the 25th infantry, why does he fear an investigation? Why should honest men fear the light? The Senator from Massachusetts is being used as a cat's paw to pull chestnuts out of the fire for the administration. Senator Spooner doesn't want to lose the patronage of his State,. While he may now retain the confidence and respect of the administration he will lose the votes in his State. The Bee advises all loyal and patriotic voters of Massachusetts and Wisconsin to cast their votes for men and not party. The time has come for action. Roosevelt pleases the South.

REGISTER VERNON'S ADDRESS.

The address of Register W. T. Vernon before the Bethel Literary and Historical Association last Tuesday evening was manly and eloquent. There was no trimming about his address. He did not attempt to apologize for others, but he told the American colored man to be manly and contend for his rights, civil and political. He did not show the cowardice that has been so characteristic in administration officeholders. He advocated the manhood rights of the colored Americans without equivocation. The Bee extends to the black Cossius its congratulations for his invasion over colored men who have heretofore passed as leaders of their people but are nothing more than apologists and trimmers.

CONVICT LABOR.

Convict labor may be all right when all are treated alike. But, strange as it may seem, the colored convicts at the work house are sent out to work upon the public streets and banks in the country while the white convicts are kept secluded in and around the work house. Why should there be so much discrimination? Why should convicts of any class be treated any better than another class. This is a matter for the commissioners to look into and we hope they will at once.

AFRAID OF INVESTIGATION.

If President Roosevelt was certain that the entire colored battalion committed offenses at Brownsville for which it was dismissed in disgrace, why does he object to a full and impartial investigation? Why does he act the part of a baby by appealing to the Senate to stand by him? "Help me, Cassius, or I sink" was the appealing words of a brave Roman. It can be said that the President does not possess the qualities the courage of this Roman general when he attempted to swim the Tiber. Mr. Roosevelt sees his political doom. He sees the handwriting upon the wall. He retreats to the woods for protection. He evades the oratorical shots of the Senator from Ohio and hides behind the apologist from the Bay State. The colored Americans feel grateful to Senator Foraker. He wants to do what is just and proper. There is some hope for the colored Americans, notwithstanding the treachery of their supposed friends. The colored people could expect no worse treatment from their enemies. We are informed that there is an anticipated riot at Ft. Reno. This is another administration trick. All of this is done to create sentiment against the colored soldiers.

The next act of the President is to dismiss Congress in disgrace.

If you want a live race paper send in your names for the The Bee at once.

There is only one man in the present Cabinet whom the colored voters would support, and his name is Shaw.

Subscribers who have received their bill through the mail are requested to remit to the office by check or postal money order.

Senator Foraker will please accept the thanks of the American negroes for the manly defense he made in behalf of the colored soldiers.

If President Roosevelt doesn't believe that the colored vote is not a unit against him let him name the next Republican Presidential candidate.

Mr. Taft would no doubt accept the Republican Presidential nomination but he must first consult Senator Foraker and Vice-President Fairbanks.

The Tuskegee Edition of The Bee seemed to have affected the disgruntles. Can the colored press charge Prof. Washington with being responsible for the Ft. Reno uprising? Why not charge him with it?

THANKS

From the Tulsa (I. T.) Guide.

The Chrismas edition of the Washington (D. C.) Bee is without doubt the most creditable of the Christmas exchanges to reach our table. The graphic account of the work of the Tuskegee Institute is unquestionably the best ever published by a race journal.

MUST BE A PROTECTIONIST.

From the American Economist.

Already lines are forming and leaders and their supporters are conspiring for the nomination in 1908. The American Economist has no candidate for the presidency, but we do say, with all the emphasis of which we are capable, that the Republican party must have as its standard bearer an uncompromising Protectionist. No Free-Trader must be nominated next year. No revisionist, no advocate of reciprocity, no truckler to foreign demands, can be successful in November, 1908.

It is well that prospective candidates and expectant delegates understand this and keep it in mind during the coming months. Our next president must be a Protectionist, and, fortunately the Republican party has several such leaders fit to receive the nomination and the votes of our prosperous Protected citizens.

THE BEE COMMENDED

From the Tuskegee Student.

The Washington Bee of Saturday, December 22, contains a rather extended report bearing upon the work of the Tuskegee Institute. Instead of a running comment extoling the work of the school, The Bee's report is a straight statement of succinct facts, in which all of the important departments of the school are described. In addition, Superintendent William E. Chancellor, of the Washington City schools, who recently visited here, has an article in the same number describing the work as he saw it here, and in special appreciation of Mr. Washington's labors; Commissioner H. B. F. MacFarland, in the same number, gives his opinion of industrial education, while Commissioner Henry L. West, who visited Tuskegee Institute with President McKinley in 1898, tells of his visit here, of what he saw, and of how he regards the work. The issue is a notable one from every point of view, but especially important do we regard the series of editorials which are published in the same issue. We plan to reproduce these editorials from week to week—the first, "Do We Need Industrial Intelligence," appears elsewhere in this issue. Because of the sure way they enter into and discuss the whole problem of education, and because they exhibit a grasp of the fundamental principles underlying what is being done here in a way that we have hardly seen set forth before, we think our readers may care to read them. The editor of the paper, Mr W. Calvin Chase, writes us that he has been warmly praised on all sides for placing before his readers in so satisfactory a manner the inner facts of the work which is being carried on here at Tuskegee Institute.

"LYING LIKE DOGS."

From the Seattle Republican.

The Negro press throughout the country is almost a unit in its fierce denunciation of Prof. Booker T. Washington, and it has only an excuse for so doing Professor Washington's preaching of peace between the whites and the blacks of the United States. What strange freaks come over an oppressed people. Like the human beings who suddenly lose a sound mind, their best and closest friends become their most deadly enemies. Professor Washington may see the settling of the race troubles in this country from a different viewpoint than an overwhelming majority of the other members of his race, nevertheless he sees it as he does see it, and is entitled to his viewpoint without being villified by his brethren or anyone else. But from whatever viewpoint he may see it, whether in the main right or wrong, every act and every move that has been made by Booker T. Washington seems to have been done with no other purpose than the gaining of a new foothold for the black man. Grant he has to an extent truckled to Southern white sentiment as to the black man, still in truckling to that sentiment he has been able to place black artisans in positions they never would have otherwise been able to have attained had not Booker Washington vouched for them. There is an anti-Negro feeling among the whites all over the United States, and at some places more pronounced than at others; therefore, with this feeling prevalent everywhere, the black man has two courses to pursue in order to succeed. First pick up bag and baggage and go to some other country, which is either uninhabited or inhabited only by black folk with whom they can soon assimilate. Secondly, remain in the United States and use diplomacy—that is, make haste slowly—just as Booker T. Washington is teaching. But whether go or stay, there is no justification in Negro editors eternally holding up Booker T. Washington as an enemy and a traitor to the black folk of the United States, when they know they are simply lying like dogs and deceiving the public.

IN RECONSTRUCTION DAYS

From the Seattle Republican.

The Negro member of the Mississippi Legislature in reconstruction days, who, after dictating an exhaustive letter to his family which lauded himself to the skies, and started it to the postoffice, but who subsequently overtook the writer and plead with him to open the letter as he had forgotten something which, after being done, dramatically drew himself to his full height and said, "darfore, dat's big word, put dat in too," has found his equal in an Afro-American deacon of the Negro Baptist Church in Virginia who is on the Foreign Missionary Board. A number of well educated young Negro men made application to be sent to South Africa as missionaries. They were put through an exhaustive examination, but every one of them failed, and when they questioned the "deacon" on what points they failed he said because you could not tell the name of Lazarus' dog.

"Well how do you expect us to know the dog's name? It is n't mentioned in any ecclesiastical work," answered the students.

"Yes it is" replied the deacon, and turning to the Bible he read the verse, 'Moreover, the dog came and licked the sores of Lazarus.' "There it is," said the old man gravely. "You didn't know the dog's name was 'Moreover,' so we could n't pass you."

Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise.

REGISTER VERNON AT BETHEL LITERARY.

Register Vernon made his first appearance Tuesday evening at Bethel Literary upon the occasion of the celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Although the streets were flooded the main auditorium of the Metropolitan Church was almost filled. Seldom has so large and cultured an audience been in attendance as was on this occasion and rarely has a speaker received so cordial a greeting.

Mr. Tyler Hill read the Emancipation Proclamation, followed by a recitation by Miss Mattie R. Bowen, who was at her best and was well received. Miss Madre presided but requested Bishop Grant, who is president of the board of trustees of the Western University in Kansas, of which Prof. Vernon is president on leave of absence, to introduce the speaker.

REGISTER WILLIAM TECUMSEH VERNON.

He told how the church had, for ten years struggled to build the school but failed. Not until this young man came and took up the work ten years ago did success come, until he has a school second only to Tuskegee.

Mr. Vernon took for his subject, "Progress under Freedom," and for one hour held his audience spellbound, delivering one of the most scholarly addresses ever listened to before Bethel. This is no small compliment when before it has appeared the ripest scholars of both races. One was carried back to the days of Douglass, Langston and Price in their best days. There is a charm—a something indefinable—in Mr. Vernon's diction that even these great orators did not possess. He handled his subject in a masterly manner and demonstrated his matchless power as an orator, as well as a great scholar and a thinker. He is no trimmer, no compromiser when the rights of his race are involved. In this he is the only colored man who has vision above his fellows, who measures up to a Douglass or a Langston.

Coming from Kansas where he has breathed the air of absolute freedom—a State dedicated to freedom more than half a century ago—how could he be otherwise than a manly man? He is without doubt the most polished and finished orator of the race and equaled by few of the other race. He possesses a peculiar charm that stamps him a man born to lead.

It will be a long time before Washington shall enjoy such a treat as Bethel furnished last Thursday evening.

Music was furnished by the Asbury Choir of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE NEW SQUARE (?) Deal.

Written for The Bee.

"'A square (?) deal for every man."
—Roosevelt.

This country's getting awful good; so mighty great and good
The greatest that's been ever hatched since long before the flood.
We rail about the savage "Russ" being cruel to the Jew,
And of the Congo cruelties we raise a cry and hue.
The Filipinos cannot live without our special care,
And Porto Rico's come in, too, and gets a goodly share.
Poor Hawaii and Panama get Uncle Sam's protection,
And Cuba calls our warships down to help at each election.
But, ah! it's different here at home; so different you can feel it—
They take the black man's rights away, and then tell him to heel it.

Up at the White House now we have a goody-goody President;
His Highness cannot be compared to any common resident.
His Highness has a new "square deal" that seems somewhat elastic,
Indeed 'tis sometimes twisted so it seems almost fantastic.
The Japanese must have fairplay, likewise the Jews and Dagoes,
It seems the square deal takes in all except the faithful Negroes.
It matters not how hard they fight or work to build this nation,
The square deal always shifts them off at some old wayside station.
And if perchance he's charged with crime, no use to waste time with him,
The man up at the White House says first hang your man, then try him.
Thank God! all men are not alike; there's some who still love justice,
Who'll stand up for the truth and right like Paul before old Festus.
There's thousands in this country yet who know the black man's merit,
Who'll fight for him when duty calls with an undaunted spirit.
Tho' wrong may seem to conquer now and tear the right asunder,
'Twill not prevail, for right is right, and will not "stay put" under.
Thank God for men like Foraker!! Thank God for men like Scott!
Than God for men who will not run because the fight gets hot.
Thank God that one man cannot be our president forever!
Thank God the Senate and the House still help to guide the lever.

—J. Conway Jackson.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

Mt. Lebanon Lodge of A. F. A. Masons, Mt. Calvary Consistory, 32d degree and Excelsior Temple of Mystic Shrine of Worcester, Mass., tendered the Hon. John G. Jones, 33d degree, of Chicago, Ill., a grand banquet. Many white and colored citizens were present.

Major Geo. T. Armes claims that the idle colored people should be placed under police surveillance and made to work, etc. Why right here in the District of Columbia it is almost impossible for colored people to get any kind of work. Between the prejudice and the number of poor whites who are looking for work there is not much chance for the colored brother.

Ill. Noble Alex. Oglesby, 33d degree, has been elected as Chief Arab Patrol under the domain of the Crescent and Mecca Oasis, D. C.

The three Grand Masters of colored Masons for the District of Columbia are as follows: The Virginia avenue faction, S. E., Ill. W. H. Grimshaw, 33d degree; W. H. Myers, G. Secretary. The 19th street faction, Ill. H. C. Scott, 33d degree, Grand Master; Ill. Newport Henry, 33d degree, Gr. Secretary. The Free A. A. A. York Masons, Ill. Henry Cox, 33d degree, Gr. Master; Rev. Henri Fraser, Pro. Gr. Secretary. We publish this for the information of all concerned.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers for The Bee are notified that no collector will be sent to them for subscriptions and they will either call and pay or send a check or postal money order. The management will not annoy subscribers with collectors.

Address, B. L. C. Subscription Department of The Washington Bee, 1009 Eye street, N. W.

Miss Bessie Pinkeny of 83 O street, N. W., was suddenly called to Baltimore to the bedside of her dying aunt.

Mr. Robert Wilson is still on the sick list.

Miss Maud Braxter of 318 C street, S. W., is also on the sick list.

Mr. Florence Marsh of Orange, N. J., has returned to her home, carrying with her many pleasant memories of Washington and its people.

Mrs. W. M. Gordon, formerly a teacher of Cumberland, Md., is visiting relatives in the city.

The Misses Lillie and Buelah Burke of Howard University have returned to the city after a pleasant trip to their home in Hartford, N. C.

Rev. W. H. Brooks of the 19th Street Baptist Church, is able to be out again.

Mr. Joseph C. Hannse and lady were also present at the meeting of the Short Story Club Wednesday evening last.

Mr. William H. A.Wormley is recovering from a dangerous attack of sickness.

Mr. Willliam E. Cobb, of the Government Printery, is rapidly recovering from a severe sprain of the ankle.

The Sunday evening choir of St. Luke's Church embraces over twenty female voices.

Miss Lettie T. Gilliam, of New York city, sister of Mr. R. W. Gilliam, of 834 Third street southwest, is in the city, the guest of her mother and brother. Miss Gilliam is a very entertaining young lady, and her three-weeks stay in the city will be enjoyed, as many social functions will be given her.

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, of Louisville, Ky., was in the city this week. She left for Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. She will return to the city today, and then leave for Louisville, Ky. Miss Burroughs is one of the most gifted speakers in this country among women.

Professor Joseph, instructor of languages in the M-Street High School, is seriously ill at his residence in Church street between 15th and 16th streets northwest.

Dr. J. R. Wilder, of East Washington, has recovered from a severe attack of lumbago.

Miss Josephine West, one of the most popular teachers in the public schools, is confined to her residence in 11th street, by illness.

A bevy of well-known young ladies will take part in Mrs. Jarliey's Wax Works at the True Reformers' Hall on the 17th inst. Orchestral music by the Metropolitan Orchestra. Proceeds for the benefit of the organ fund of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. See advertisement in another column.

Next Thursday evening Mrs. Jarley will introduce her celebrated Wax Works to the public at True Reformers' Hall, beginning promptly at 8 p.m. and continuing but one hour, after which the "dancing set" will take entire charge, and enjoy the strains of the Metropolitan Orchestra. Professor Samuel Jones guarantees to furnish satisfactory music. The Woman's Guild of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church presents this entertainment and asks liberal patronage. Everybody will be made to feel at home.

Prof. Bryson Chase's dancing academy in 19th street northwest is largely patronized by a large number of our most respectable young people. All the latest dances are taught in this school.

Dr. J. E. Sheppard, of Durham, N. C., arrived in the city Wednesday, enroute for New York city.

Register W. T. Vernon arrived in the city from Louisville, Ky., Saturday evening.

Recorder J. C. Dancy, who has been to Florida, where he delivered an Emancipation Day speech, returned to the city Monday.

Dr. George H. Richardson, of the Sixth Auditor's Office, who left two weeks ago for Cleveland, Ohio, to attend the funeral of his venerable father, has returned to the city. Dr. Richardson has the profound sympathy of a large number of friends.

Mr. Ferrell, of New York, who has the contract to build the colored annex to the Jamestown Exposition, was in the city last week.

Miss Jeannette Carter, of 1731 Tenth street northwest, received New Year's Day, assisted by Miss M. A. Crews, of 243 Elm street northwest. Miss Carter was elaborately gowned in white lansdowne and spangled net. Miss Crews wore a French dress of blue mousseline de soie. Their callers numbered two hundred.

Mr. W. S. Jackson, of Warrensburg, Mo., left Washington a few days ago for his home.

Many of the Washington people will be glad to hear of the continued success of Mr. Inman E. Page, who is now president of Langston University, in Oklahoma.

Mr. William Robinson, who spent the Christmas holidays here, has returned to Burlington, N. J.

Mr. Spencer Robinson has returned from Richmond, Va.

Dr. G. W. Harry has returned to Washington from Spartanburg.

Mr. Lewis Vessells made a visit to his wife, Mrs. I. B. Vessels, and family in Richmond, Va.

Mr. J. W. Cromwell, Jr., of Washington, spent the Christmas holidays in Cambridge.

Messrs. Clarence White and Gerald Tyler, of this city, received much social attention during their visit recently to Cleveland. Messrs. J. E. Dunjill and T. B. Green were the hosts.

Hon. J. C. Dancy was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Cunningham during his stay in Pensacola, Fla., where he delivered an oration on Emancipation Day, January 1.

NOTICE.

One of the most notable of the social functions held New Year's day was the reception given the Knight Templars, Royal Arch, Grand and Blue Lodges of the F. A. A. M. of the District, by the Past Ancient Matrons and present officers of Zerrubbabel Court, No. 1, H. of J., at the residence of its father and benefactor, Sir Knight Thornton A. Jackson, 1944 9th street, N. W.

The grand and spacious parlors were decorated with the holiday emblems of holly and misletoe, relieved by beautiful palms and ferns as a background for the receiving party, consisting of the Most Ancient Matron, Sister Sarah Moxley, assisted by Past Ancient Matrons, Sisters Annie V. Thomas, Thornton A. Jackson, Margaret A. Ferguson, Sarah Young and the present officers of the Court, Sisters Humphrey Jackson, Sarah Smith, Alice Simmons, Bessie Clay, iwth Bros. Humphrey Jackson and Stephen Johnson. The visiting members of the craft were introduced to the ladies of the receiving party by Bros. H. L. Livingston, F. J. and Thornton A. Jackson, P. F. J., after which each one was presented with a souvenir by Sister Sarah Moxley, M. A. M., as a memento and token of the strong tie that binds them one to the other. They were then escorted to the dining room and made welcome to all the luxuries of the season. The visitors numbered more than one hundred.

Ladies.—If you want better and longer hair, go at once to your drug store and ask your druggist to get you a box of Taylor's Hair Grower and Dandruff Cure (pomade). Price 25 cents. Made by Taylor Remedy Co., Louisville, Ky. Agents wanted everywhere; $2 to $5 per day. Write at once for particulars.

ELOCUTION.

Rev. J. D. Corrothers, the well-known author and elocutionist, desires pupils in elocution. Terms very reasonable. 121 K street northwest.

The Pope has refused to accept Peter's pence from France. All donations from there will be used to the support of the clergy.

DR. CHANCELLOR'S GREAT SPEECH

There was a large crowd of educators, teachers and scholars present last Saturday morning at Howard University to listen to Dr. William E. Chancellor, superintendent of the Public Schools. At ten o'clock Dr. William P. Thirkield, the president of the university, introduced Mr. Chancellor, and he spoke at length upon the public school system of the District of Columbia and of the work that is uppermost in the mind of the superintendent for future development. He said, in part

"When I came to Washington on that fatal thirteenth day of the month, little did I know of what was to follow. At times before I had been in the capital city, but those times I had come to study. I knew nothing of the real Washington and I never dreamed that it existed as it does. In Congress there are men today who do not know aught of Washington but that brief space between the Capitol and the White House and lying on Pennsylvania avenue. People come here to study and they go away without knowing anything of the real Washington.

"There is no man in the world who can read of all writings and understand them with any certainty. No man can interpret the meanings of all the words of the sentences. We might take the word suffrage, and the person who has not shared in it can tell but little of its real meaning. He may value it as a promised land into which he may wish to enter, but he does not realize what it really is. We are not teaching histtory in our eighth grades as men understand it, but as boys and girls of fourteen years of age may hope to understand it best

Shorthand of Thought.

"Words are the shorthand of thought the American people.

and we must have some training. You have all heard of color blindness, and you have seen how railroad employes and others are called upon from time to time to distinguish between colors. Some people are marvels in the detection of sound and can tell the difference between A and A sharp in music the moment they are struck upon the instrument. Mothers know the difference in the sound of the voices of their children and can detect in a moment which one is calling.

"You see the trained men of the world getting news, and they should be so trained at all times to get truth from the world, and not falsehood. I do not believe there are efficient people in the world who are unwilling to make a record. Some people are unwilling, after hearing a word, to keep its meaning in mind, and some teachers say, 'I want to forget the schoolroom as soon as I leave it each day.'

"In my estimation it will be profitable to me to think over all that I have said to you this morning and reflect upon it. This gives life an added impetus, for without accuracy of memory one is always swimming in the air. There seems to be no continuity in the affairs of the school system, and there is no one in control who knows what was going on five years ago. Many of our school teachers object to keeping records of the children under their care. If I should be asked what a school teacher should do during the day that would help the child most in the work my answer would be, that a thorough record should be kept.

Privilege and Opportunity.

"I want to refer to the plan of opportunity. A man nowadays hardly knows what he is going to do. When I arise, I may read the papers and I may not. We may plan our days, or we may not; but we should spend at least five minutes each day making plans. The happenings of one day may be fatal to a man.

"Take, for instance, the work of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, New York. Every matter that comes before him during the day is cleaned up before his office is closed for the evening. When the work is done, it is done, and the average day he lives is what he plans. Every twenty-four hours with us is an investment and it may have a profitable memory or may have one that is not profitable.

"In closing I want to speak of motives, purposes and ideals. We speak at times of men's motives and the causes that lead up to the formation. tives. When we find ourselves at the end Our fellows at times infer our motives have been summed up by someone we are surprised more than once. If you hear someone yelling 'liar, scoundrel, etc.,' you can be pretty certain that you have located the man. If you learn the motive of anyone it is no longer a mystery, and all is light.

Talks of Ideals.

"We are not very apt to talk of our motives. I want to talk to you of ideals. Dr. Patton says an ideal is an essence of the past, forming a picture. When we speak of a man as an idealist we know him as the dreamer. He projects the future which he would like to seek.

"Boys and girls come to school with all kinds of ideas. Our business is to bring these powers to a solid substance. We should not care so much whether this boy knows this subject so well or not, but rather that we would make a unit of him. To make a unit is to make a leader. We want to get our boys into the condition to display energy, and if we hope to do this we must be in that condition ourselves.

"'I should feel false to my own convictions if I should stop living my life of freedom. Goodness has nothing to do with government. The millions should be diffused. Government is power."

Dr. Chancellor said the boys in the District of Columbia should have the right to look forward to citizenship and the right of suffrage, and he believed the outcome will be that they will be given that citizenship. At the close of the address, Rev. Dr. Thirkield made several announcements relative to the university and closed after thanking Dr. Chancellor for his address.

DR. CARROL STEUART'S GIFT

One of the most interesting Watch Meetings held by the colored people Monday night was the one held at the People's Baptist Church on F street between 25th and 26 th streets N. W. Rev. Franklin Richardson officiated, assisted by Revs. Benjamin Brown and Balor. Mr. and Mrs. John Stockton furnished the music, assisted by Mrs. Webb and sister and other members of the choir. One of the principal features of the meeting was the surprise given the congregation by Dr. C. C. Stewart, who presented the church a handsome pictorial Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments out of the original tongues, and with the former translations diligently compared and revised, with the history and facsimile of the ancient manuscripts. The text is conformable to that of the revision of 1611, called the Authorized Version. It was beautifully bound in green Turkish morocco, with gold finish. Mr. W. H. Matthews, who was the leader of the movement in the

DR. CARROLL C. STEWART.

cause, in a neat and impressive address introduced Dr. Stewart to the church, and said he had a pleasant surprise for them on the eve of the new year. After which Dr. Stewart, in a happy frame of mind, and with a few brief remarks, presented the Bible, which was received with great rejoicing on the part of all present, who wished him much success in life. Many prominent people were present, and seemed to be delighted with the meeting.

Masters Harold Appo Haynes, of this city, and Robert Taylor, of the city of Brookland, left Saturday evening to resume their studies at the Western University of Pennsylvania.

The first entertainment under the auspices of the Short Story Club was held last Wednesday evening in St. Luke's Parish Hall. Misses Lulu Howe, Mamie Brodie, Flora O. Talbot, the Temple Quartette, Mr. George Walter Sadgwar and Prof. Richard T. Green took part in the exercises, which embraced literary, vocal and musical exercises. A liberal attendance of visitors was present, including Mrs. Dr. Francis, Mrs. Martha Tucker, Mrs. William H. Harris and family, Mrs. Dr. Wilder and family, Mrs. Eugene Brooks and family, Mr. J. W. Mays and family, Mrs. Hattie Lee, Miss Gertrude Ryan and other well-known society people.

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BEE ITEMS ON THE WING.

Ill. H. Bailey, 33d degree, R. E. G. C. of K. T., is getting ready to bring Templar matters to a state of liveliness. (In hoc signo vinces.)

Giles B. Jackson, Director-General of the Negro exhibit at Jamestown Expositnon, is planning to charter or buy two steamers to operate between Baltimore, Norfolk and Newport News for the benefit of colored people only during the exposition.

Philadelphia has two of the oldest persons in the country in Aunt Mahele Ayers and Sophie Gray, who reside at the home for aged colored persons. The are 106 and 107 years old, respectively.

Washington, Jan. 8.—George B. Cortelyou's resignation as chairman of the Republican National Committee, that he might be confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury, was presented with the distinct understanding that Harry S. New, the new chairman, would be neutral as between the Republican candidates for the Presidency. Senator Scott wished to call a meeting of the committee to elect a new chairman, but Cortelyou refused.

The railroads of the United States kill a man every 55 minutes, one is hurt every six minutes, day and night. The total for 1906 was 9,703 killed and 86,000 wounded.

The Roger Williams University of Nahsville, Tenn., will be rebuilt and among the new features it will be controled by the colored people.

Mr. Benj. F. Shively, former Congressman from the 13th District of Indiana, will be the candidate for Democratic Vice-Presiednt of the United States.

Lawrenceburg, Ind., Jan. 2.—Prof. Oldrieve, who is walkmg on the water from Cincinnati to New Orleans on a wager of $5,000, passed here at 11.45 A. M. He was accompanied by a man in a skiff and a launch. He is to cover the route in forty days, walking only during the daytime. He will have to average forty miles a day. The river bank was thronged with people, some of whom had been there since daylight.

He passed Aurora at 12.37, covering the distance, which is four miles, in 52 minutes. He is still walking, although a heavy rain is falling.

Our old friend John R. Brown appears to be leaning very close to Alexander Watson. There must be something doing.

Some people in this city take great delight in taking advantage of people in hard luck under the nom de plume of protected friendship. We could write a book on the various forms of subterfuge used. There is an old but true adage, viz: An ounce of help is better than a puond of consolation.

Charades

FUNDS FOR A PERMANENT HOME, COLORED YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
AT TRUE REFORMERS' HALL,
12TH AND YOU STREETS, N. W.
FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1907, 8 O'CLOCK.
MR. NATHANIEL GUY
PRESENTS THE FOLLOWING CAST OF CHARACERS IN A THREE-PART CHARADE

MATHIEL WILLIAMS — ROSA CARTER
EDWIN HENDERSON — BERTHA HOWARD
KIGER SAVOY — AMPLIAS GLENN

CHARADES IN PANTOMIME BY SOME OF WASHINGTON'S BEST TALENT
MISS E. F. G. MERRITT, CHAIRMAN, BUILDING FUND COMMITTEE
MUSIC BY THE LYRIC ORCHESTRA
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

"THE WAR IN HEAVEN"
By Special Request.

Rev. Dr. D. P. Seaton, Pastor of St. John's A. M. E. Church of Baltimore, Md., and who was formerly the Presiding Elder of the Washington District of the above church, and who is also considered one of the most able ministers in the A. M. E. Conference, will preach for the benefit of
THE MISSIONARY CIRCLE
—AT THE—
MET. A. M. E. ZION CHURCH,
D Street between 2d and 3d Streets, S. W.,
Sunday Afternoon, January 13, 1907, at 3 P. M.
SUBJECT, "THE WAR IN HEAVEN."

All members and friends of various Churches are respectfully invited to attend, to hear this able divine.

THE CHOIR WILL FURNISH SPECIAL MUSIC.
Under the able leadership of Prof. J. T. Newman.
MRS. L. E. JONES, President.
REV. P. A. WALLACE, D.D., Pastor.

Madame Jarley's Wax Works

WHY NOT ATTEND THELAUGHABLE COMEDY, MISS JARLEY'S WAX WORKS, ATTRUE REFORMERS' HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, JANU-ARY 17th, 1907, BEGINNING AT 8 O'CLOCK, AND LASTINGONE HOUR, AFTER WHICH ORCHESTRAL MUSIC WILLBE FURNISHED BY A POPULAR ORCHESTRA. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

REFRESHMENTS AT MOD-ERATE PRICES. PROCEEDS FOR BENEFIT OF THE "OR-GAN FUND."

CREDIT FOR ALL WASHINGTON.

January Sale

The entire furnishings of a hundred homes are in this great establishment, and every single piece is now offered at a reduced price. This isn't any planned-for sale, for which we have bought a lot of showy but unreliable goods, but our our own clean, well-assorted stock, guaranteed to give satisfaction, and offered at reduced prices for quick clearance. Whether you need Parlor Furniture, a new Set of Dishes, some odd pieces of Furniture, new Carpets, or some new Lace Curtains, you will find an excellent choice here, and at a bargain price.

We invite you to have your purchases charged, as usual, and we will arrange the time and amount of the payments to suit you.

Peter Grogan

817-819-821-823 Seventh Street, Between H and I Streets.

House & Herrman

Cor. 7th EYE STS. N. W.

It Costs No More

To get good patterns of Furniture than poor ones if proper judgment in selection is used. We are very careful to choose only well designed pieces, that are built on grace ful lines, and which are a pleasure to look at as well being of practical use.

FIRST IN ART OF OLD

CHICAGO LEADS WORLD IN MAKING OF ART GLASS.

Stained Glass Windows Made There Decorate Churches in Every Land on Earth—Baffling Problem Solved by Workmen.

Chicago.—Chicago has robbed Europe of a distinction of which it was proud. Italy, France, and Austria have been outdone in an art in which they have for centuries been supreme.

Chicago now leads the world in the designing and making of art glass and stained windows. The city may be scorned as inartistic and commercial, but the workers in coloring and leaded glass have advanced far beyond their fellow craftsmen in other countries, and particularly is this true of the men who design stained glass windows. More than a score of firms here are engaged in the manufacture of art glass, and their product is now mode widely known that that of any other city or country.

There are hundreds of permanent proofs of Chicago's artistic supremacy in the making of stained-glass windows. There are manufacturers here who can point to their office walls hung with photographs of buildings in far off countries, the windows for each one of which were designed and made in this city. It is indeed an uncivilized spot, one not blessed with churches, where Chicago windows are not prominent. South Africa has Chicago windows in a Capettown church; Melbourne, Australia has several, there are two in the City of Mexico, and a number are scattered through Japan. In Russia Vladivostok a great theater has Chicago windows of brilliant colors and intricate design, and quite recently came an order from Germany for a large number of leaded panels to be used in the palace of the emperor. Italy and Rome itself have examples of this city's art, and many of the old world cathedrals, as repairs become necessary, order copies of the original windows from Chicago.

An order just given to a Chicago company adds one more proof to the city's supremacy in glass work. It calls for three immense triple windows, representing religious subjects, to be placed in the Central Methodist Episcopal church of the Philippine islands, at Manila. Rev. Homer C. Stuntz, D. D., superintendent of the Philippine islands mission conference, who brought the order to this city, will have some original ideas embodied in the designs, for, while neither the subjects nor their technical handling will be different from other ecclesiastical windows, the color scheme is unique.

As a general thing church windows are made of colors that add warmth to the interior. Red and yellow tones predominate, and are softened with broken browns and greens, while every cold color is eliminated. For Manila the idea is entirely different. There the tropical sunlight is dazzling; its brilliance pains the eyes and wearies the brain. To offset the painfully brilliant colors of the landscape and to give the interior of the new church an appearance of cool restfulness, the windows recently ordered will be done in thick, dark opalescent glass that will shut out the glaring sunlight and, with cold greens and blues and purples, give relief and rest to the senses.

But Chicago's supremacy in window-making does not depend on widely scattered orders from foreign cities; it is firmly fixed by the originality and skill of the artisans. A Chicago man first conceived the idea of leading together beveled plate glass and of using it combined with the stained glass. And it was a Chicago factory that solved the problem that has baffled glass workers for more than five centuries, the problem of finding a method to join pieces of glass with hard metals, such as brass, copper and zinc, in place of the soft lead that has been used so long and which is so flexible that the patterns must be marred by heavy rods to stiffen the windows and prevent bending.

OHIO WOMEN RUN MODEL TOWN.

Men of East Clarion Proud of Accomplishments of Ladies.

East Clarion, O.—This town is almost entirely run by women, and run well, and the men are proud of the accomplishments of their wives, sisters, or daughters.

The Shaw hotel is run by Mrs. Phoebe Shaw on a strictly temperance basis. The post office is in the charge of an efficient postmistress, Miss Nellie Cleator. The church choir is composed of female voices, led by Mrs. Eva Armstrong. The superintendent of the Sunday school is a woman, Mrs. Nellie Hale, and the assistant also is a woman. The inhabitants of the town are proud of the public school, in which the entire teaching force is composed of women. The superintendent is Mrs. Anna Mawson. There hasn't been a man doctor in the town for several years.

Far from being mannish in their ways, the women are charming in appearance and manner. They are not "yellow ribboners," either, as they feel no need of further "rights."

Pastor Hires a Train.

Aurora, Ill.—Rev. E. W. O'Neal, pastor of the First Methodist church, of Chicago, formerly of Aurora, paid $57 for a special train from Madison, Wis., to Edgarton, Wis., to deliver a lecture, for which he got $50. He made the 27 miles in 25 minutes.

LADY MANNERS BORN IN TENT.

Her Engagement to Nephew of King Edward Is Denied.

El Paso, Tex.—Lady Marjorie Manners, whose reported betrothal to Prince Arthur, of Cannaught, nephew of King Edward, has been authoritatively denied, was born in a tent in Las Vegas, N. M., 23 years ago.

Capt. John Manners, of the English army, now the duke of Rutland, was at that time in poor health. He obtained a furlough, and went to the dry climate of New Mexico to recuperate his failing strength. He was accompanied by his wife, who is remembered as a beautiful woman of most charming and simple ways. Unlike most English health-seekers, Capt. and Mrs. Manners did not travel

Lady Marjorie Manners.
(She Was Reported Engaged to a Nephew of King Edward.)

with a retinue of servants. In fact, they were unaccompanied by any person.

The first thing Capt. Manners did when he arrived at Las Vegas was to buy an ordinary camping tent, which he put up with his own hands on a vacant lot near the old Montezuma hotel. The tent was furnished with cots and a few rough cooking utensils, and a dry goods box for a table. Thus the couple lived for several months.

It was in this tent that a pretty girl baby was born. It was a cold, stormy day, December 20, that marked the event.

In those days Las Vegas still possessed the rough, hospitable spirit of the west. The Manners' baby was the talk of the town. It was the pet of the men, and the adored one of the women. She was a beautiful little bit of humanity. The proud mother and the precious infant were showered with attentions.

The fact that the piercing wind which blew over the mesa crept through the tent and over the cot where the mother and babe were lying awakened a fear that the exposure might not be good for them. But they thrived under the influence of the pure air.

Old Juanita Rergo, the Mexican woman who nursed Mrs. Manners through that trying period, is still living at Las Vegas.

"Do I remember Capt. Manners' baby?" she repeated when questioned the other day. "To be sure I do. Was it not the most beautiful baby ever born in Las Vegas? Did anyone ever see such eyes of blue, such pink cheeks and such glistening, golden hair? And did I not hold her at the christening? You say her name is Marjorie Manners. Well, perhaps you are right, but as I remember it her name, as given at the christening, was Margarita Manners."

HENS ON MISSOURI'S SEAL.

Poultry Association Plans to Honor the Humble Fowl.

Columbia, Mo.—Missouri has a new coat of arms. The state has been provided with a new seal. The Missouri

The New Missouri Seal.

Poultry association has decided that the sturdy whig, George Burckhartt, who suggested, and the first general assembly which adopted the coat of arms or great seal of the state of Missouri, while well enough for their day, did not fitly represent the state of Missouri as it is to-day.

The old coat of arms had two bears upon it; grizzly bears, too, although Missouri had no grizzly bears at that time, if ever, in its borders. The new coat of arms, which the Missouri Poultry association has adopted for its own use and proposes for adoption by the state at large as the great seal, has upon it, instead of the antiquated and anachronistic bears, two chickens. Otherwise it would remain unchanged. The poultry association seal was the suggestion of Charles G. Miller of Boonville, a poultry grower and officer of the association.

It first appeared upon the official stationery and ribbons of the state show given at Fayette in Howard county, where, by curious coincidence, formerly resided the designer of the state seal, where his near kinsman, Henry T. Burkhartt, is the editor of a newspaper. Harry P. Mason, chicken grower, also is an editor there.

FIRST STATE CAPITOL

BIRTHPLACE OF WISCONSIN IS STILL STANDING.

Erection of Imposing Structure at Madison Recalls Humble Building Where Territorial Administration Was Organized.

Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin's new capitol will be a sumptuous structure compared with the building the state fathers occupied when they gathered in legislative session in 1848. The development of the great commonwealth is shown in the required amplification of its statehouse. The legislature of Wisconsin has far outgrown the modest little building which at the time of its erection was considered the finest of its kind. It has demands that the enlarged capitol could not meet, and so the old will give place to the new.

Work on the new structure is being rapidly pushed, and at the meeting of December 27 specimens of the best grades of building material for the outside walls were submitted by Architect Post.

In the early days many towns were anxious to have the capitol building located within their limits, and many a bitter contest was waged over its location. None of the seventeen applicants succeeded in securing it. A town was laid out especially adapted to its needs, a site unrivaled in natural beauty by any Wisconsin town.

The location of the present state capitol was selected by James D. Doty in 1836, and in December of that year when the legislature convened at Belmont, an act was passed to establish the statehouse at Madison. There were many reasons why this site was selected, and chief among them was the central location. Milwaukee, Green Bay and the lead mining region in the southwestern part of the state were the principal centers of immigration and of activity, so in selecting Madison the distance from any one of the points would be about equal. The Wisconsin territory had belonged to the Michigan tract. It was partitioned and organized at Mineral Point July 4, 1836, into the territory of Wisconsin. The first legislative body met at Belmont and there was a long struggle as to where the capitol of the new

First Legislative Hall of Wisconsin.

state would be permanently located. Seventeen towns desired it and each had inducements to offer. Fond du Lac, Dubuque, Portage, Helena, Milwaukee, Racine, Belmont, Mineral Point, Green Bay, Platteville, Cassville, Belleview, Koshkonong, Wisconsinapolis, Wisconsin City, Peru and Madison. Some of these towns were, as yet, not laid out, but their promoters had hopes for them if the capitol was erected at the point advocated.

It was decided that the permanent structure would be at Madison and a commission consisting of James D. Doty, A. A. Bird and John O'Neil was appointed by the government to begin work at once. On July 4, 1837, the cornerstone was laid with ceremonies appropriate to the occasion. The legislature of Wisconsin met for the first time at Madison in 1838, but, as the capitol building was not at that time in a suitable condition for occupation the session was held in the basement of the American house, where the annual message of the governor, Henry Dodge, was delivered. During 1836 and 1837 the national government appropriated $40,000 for the capitol building, Dane county $4,000, and the territorial legislature about $16,000, making the complete cost $60,000. The building, when finished, was a substantial structure, which in architectural design and convenience of arrangement compared favorably with capitols of the adjacent states.

The building was enlarged from time to time to provide for the growing wants of the state.

In 1904 a portion of the north wing and the greater part of the interior of the capitol was destroyed by fire.

The first legislative hall of Wisconsin is still standing and there are many earnest people in the state who are pleading for its restoration, or at least, to have it saved from the desecration it is at present subjected to. At the time when the first legislative body sat in conference, the building was a story and a half frame house, battlement fronted. It was at the meeting in this humble place that the territorial administration was organized, the territory divided into counties, county seats established, ways and means of borrowing money discussed. This birthplace of the great state of Wisconsin must always be of interest to its citizens, who can never forget the wisdom and forethought of the pioneers who, meeting to establish a great commonwealth, laid the foundations for the good of posterity. The old building at Belmont is perhaps nothing more to many than any other old landmark, but to the earnest-minded it stands for something more.

"ORIGINAL EGG-EATING KID."

Joseph Wigge Defies All Missouri to Equal His Record.

St. Louis.—St. Louis has a man who can eat 25 raw eggs in 60 seconds, and is a famous player of harmonicas.

His name is Joseph Wigge. Until recently he has hidden his light under an egg case. Suddenly he recognized the fact that he was great.

So, in order to tell a sporting editor of his varied and vigorous virtues, he sent around a note. Here's the very note, and this is what he wrote:

"Dear Sir: Mr. Joseph Wigge, who is known as the Missouri original egg-eating kid. Mr. Joseph Wigge holds the title at present as the champion raw egge eater of Missouri. Joe Wigge issues an open challenge to all comers for a purse of $25 to $100 a side bet, that he can put away more raw egges than any man of his size in Missouri, and every egge that he puts away is retained and swallowed with great relish and without exertion.

"Joe is 24 years of age, and is five feet nine inches in height, and 170 pounds in weight, of athletic build and has a pair of lungs like a Belows. Joe Wigge's record in eating raw egges is 25 raw egges in 60 seconds.

"Mr. Joseph Wigge is an active member of the Benton Athletic club of St. Louis, Mo. Joe is known among his friends as the champion strong boy, and he is also known as the North St. Louis most famous mouth harmonica player; he can perform many feats and brilliant effects on the mouth harp; he can play a few specimens of his ability on the mouth harp with his nose; he can also give various imitations on a Jews harp. Joseph Wigge is well known in society circles and athletic clubs of St. Louis, Mo., where his extraordinary virtues are said to be highly appreciated."

WED RICHES OR STAY SINGLE

Savant Tells College Instructors Plain Living Is Drawback.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"If you are a college professor and wish to be successful, marry a rich woman. If that is not possible, don't marry at all. If you do marry for love, and not for money, your family must be small, in keeping with your income."

These were some of the radical utterances Prof. Edward Everett Hale, Jr., of Union university, gave vent to at the opening session of the annual convention of the Association of College and Preparatory Schools, held at the Boys' high school, Broad and Green streets.

Dealing sarcastically with the subject, Prof. Edward Everett Hale said:

"The present system of compulsory plain living may produce a race of professors incapable of high thinking.

"The trustees of universities think professors would grow lazy in such a Utopia as a college would be if decent salaries were paid. This is not the case. They would have a chance to take a greater interest in college life and become more valuable if they were not compelled to skimp and save and spend their time doing outside work to earn a living.

"Marry a rich wife," he said; "her means will provide you with the time, the books, the accessories of culture and the social setting you need.

"In the event of not being able to do this, a brilliant solution is not to marry at all, and if you take unto yourself a wife, it is certainly due to all concerned to have as small a family as possible."

GRINDSTONE SAVES THE DAY.

In Emergency Linotype Operator Hitches It to His Machine.

Clarksville, Tenn.—An event unique in the history of newspaperdom occurred when the Leaf-Chronicle was issued by the use of a grindstone.

The electric wires furnishing power for operating a motor which was used to run the linotype machines were cut out on account of the burning of a building next door, and things looked exceedingly blue for the issuance of a paper unless hand composition was resorted to. Then it was that American ingenuity came to the front.

The linotype operator observed a big grindstone downstairs, and his was the bright idea of hitching it to the linotype by a belt.

The connection was quickly made, and nothing more was needed but to hitch sufficient muscular energy to the grindstone to keep the outfit moving.

Two laborers were secured and set to this task, and the thing was done.

The queer-looking device went to work with utmost facility.

Its appetite for copy was something phenomenal, and the newswriters aver that never before were they kept in such a rush to supply material.

SOLOMON AS A CANDIDATE.

Professor Says King's Record Would Beat Him for Office Nowadays.

Macon, Mo.—In the course of a lecture on "Honesty," Prof. W. A. Annin, superintendent of the board of public schools, said that, measured by the morals and customs of to-day, David would have been lynched or sent to the penitentiary for a long term of years.

Solomon, had he aspired to the senate or any other large representative body, would have been turned down because of his domestic life.

The speaker said, however, that it was unfair to judge those illustrious men by later-day standards, and argued that the world was progressing so rapidly toward correct ideals that before long only men of the purest honor and integrity, both in public and private life, would dare to aspire to important positions.

A REMARKABLE PUPIL

ONLY EIGHT YEARS OLD BUT KNOWS FOUR LANGUAGES.

Is Already a High School Student at Brookline, Mass., and Well Versed in Higher Mathematics — Comes of Bright Family.

Boston.—Brookline, Mass., thinks it possesses the youngest high school pupil in the United States, as well as the most remarkable, in many ways.

The boy is only eight years old. His name is William James Sidis, the only son of Dr. Boris Sidis, a prominent Russian-American physician.

He is master of four languages, is an adept in higher mathematics and is able to do calculations far in advance of his classmates, all of whom are considerably older. The prodigy is regarded with awe by school associates and with wonder by his teachers.

More wonderful still is the fact that this eight-year-old boy is devising a simplified system of advanced English grammar, and has also devised a new system of doing logarithms.

Under the leadership of Prof. George I. Aldrich, as superintendent, the Brookline schools have attained a high rank in the educational system of Massachusetts, and the requirements as to scholarship for admission to the high school are, as a rule, rigidly lived up to.

So much, however, was known of the mental development of young Sidis that rules were waived, after the matter had been thoroughly discussed between Superintendent Aldrich, Dr. Sidis, Prof. William James, of Harvard, and other prominent educators, and little William was allowed to enter without many of the prescribed formalities.

He did, however, undergo a rather severe private "exam" before Superintendent Aldrich and the principal, but he convinced them in a few moments that he was eligible, so far as scholarship went. To test the lad's quickness

William James Sidis.
(Eight-Year-Old Boy Whose Attainments Amaze His Teachers.)

at figures he was asked to multiply 12 by 12 by 12, and gave the correct answer in a flash.

"Where is my boy going to stop?" repeated Dr. Sidis, when asked the question. "I do not know. He took to books almost from the cradle. Long before other children are able to master the alphabet on wooden blocks he was speaking and reading good English.

"At first his mother and I were alarmed at his wonderful precocity, but the boy was normal in every respect, perfectly sound and healthy and a child in everything but his mental development.

"Still, he isn't a weakling, physically, by any means. We have looked to that, as well as to his mental development. He exercises regularly, and spends a certain time out in the air. Of course, he has to wear glasses, but that is to protect his eyesight from possible harm.

Willie's classmates in the high school are boys of almost twice his years and size. His feet do not reach the floor from his seat, and his childish face is noticeable in the classroom.

Physics are a second-year study, but he takes them now with the sophomores, and it is expected by his teachers that he will be advanced to that class in all the studies before many months of the school term are over.

But his activities do not end with the schoolroom. At home, after school hours, he is busy with his lessons for the next day. As might be expected, they are soon accomplished. Then Master Sidis takes up work on a system of advanced English grammar which he is arranging, and which his father and other educators believe has the merit of greater simplicity than any present system.

As a side issue, he indulges in some astronomical calculations, or he may do a few logarithms, of which he has devised a new system, or he may take a shy at something in the study line equally foreign to the nature of the average boy of eight years.

William comes naturally by his bright mentality. His father was for seven years assistant in psychology at the New York Pathological institute, and for two years director of the Psycho-Pathological hospital, of the New York infirmary, and has made a study of mentality of all kinds. His book, "Mutliple Personality," opened up a new field in medical science and psychology to popular view. Mrs. Sidis is a highly educated woman.

LITTLE BABY TALKS PLAINLY.

Only Nine Months Old But Exercises Reason in Using Words.

St. Louis.—Although she is but nine months old, Barbara Jacques, of 5819A Fairmount avenue, is able to talk, and talk plainly. Every word she says can be distinctly understood and the child apparently exercises reason in using her words, as they are seldom in the wrong place.

Doctors who have examined the child declare that her mental faculties are as well developed as a child of three years and that her talking is nothing short of marvelous.

Barbara's linguistic ability was first noticed when she was six months old. Brought to the table one day last September, she startled her parents and brothers by saying distinctly "all gone." Since then she has added constantly to her vocabulary. Her mother says that the little girl from the very first of her life has been unusual.

"We never tried to push her," said Mrs. Jacques, "but in everything she tried to say after we discovered she could pronounce words we helped her. The little mite attracts many persons' attention by touching them and saying, "Hay, hay," which has gained her a nickname in the family of 'Farmer.' Upon being handed a watch the child will say without hesitation, "Tick, tick, watch.'"

Pointing to the Christmas tree in the parlor of her parents' home, she said: "See girl dolly;' then 'pretty, pretty," was her comment.

She says bear, girl, boy, bowwow, bottle, and everything children two years old say and gain the admiration of their parents by saying.

333,000 CROWS ROOST THERE.

It Takes Three Hours for All to Get Away Each Day.

Mitchell, Ind.—A great roosting place for crows is to be seen at a point two piles east of this place. Three hours are required for the crows to leave and an equal length of time to return, and a mathmatician, taking the number passing every minute, figures out that 333,000 crows are resting in close quarters.

The crows have been roosting in this vicinity for seven years and more, and their numbers seem to increase rather than decrease. It is known that they fly as far as Kentucky to find good feeding ground, and they also prey on the farmers' corn in the Ohio river valley, but the birds always return before nightfall.

Recently farmers attempted to drive them out of their roosting place, but the crows showed fight and caused the farmers to retreat, but not till hundreds of the birds had been killed. The crows begin leaving their roost at break of day, and by nine a. m. very few are to be seen. About three p. m. they begin returning, and the sky is thick with them till dusk. They have not changed their roost more than a few miles in several years. Formerly they could be seen near the Monon railway. Now they are roosting near the B. & O. S. W.

OFFERS WIFE AS SECURITY.

Applicant for Loan Presents Novel Proposition to Omaha Concern.

James Bean, a railroad man, startled officers of the Omaha Loan and Mortgage company by offering to leave his wife with the company for three days as security for a loan he was trying to negotiate. Mrs. Bean accompanied her husband and expressed her willingness to be turned over as security for the loan.

"I've just come in off the road and I'm dead broke," said Bean. "I got to have some money at once. I could give you a mortgage on my household goods if I had any here, but I haven't. I have no property of any kind as security for the loan I want you to make me, but if you will accept my wife here for a few days she will be willing to be turned over to the company and held till the money is paid back."

The officers of the company declined Beans unique proposition and he went away much disappointed.

COMPLAINS TO STATE OF WITCH.

Farmer Who Has Poor Luck Convinced of Bad Spirits.

Harrisburg, Pa.—"I have had no luck no more no way. I am convinced that I have been bewitched, and I wish you would give me something against it," was the close of a letter received by State Zoologist Surface. The letter came from a farmer in the eastern part of the state. The man says that in a year he has lost three farms, his horses died, his hens grew fat and would not lay, his "squab factory" turned out a dismal failure, and his bees proved worthless, while porkers of the same breed that used to yield 280 pounds at nine months now gave only 100 pounds at a year.

Surface says the man had been trying to do too many things at once, and he will write him and tell him to specialize, but the state will not stand for the witch.

Christmas Trees for Pet Dogs.

Baltimore.—At the suggestion of her manager, Miss Nellie Sloan, a popular young lady well known in social circles, had a Christmas tree on her estate at Fairlee, near Lutherville, for the especial benefit of pet dogs. Instead of the usual decorations, the tree was hung with pieces of chicken, turkey, sausage, cake and all manner of delicacies that appeal to dog fancy.

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MAGGIE L. WALKER,
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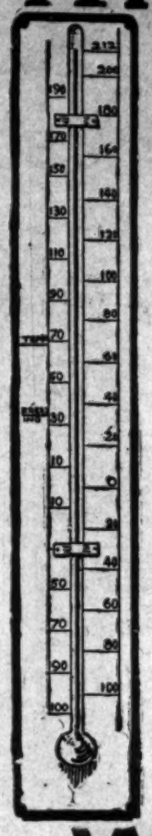

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HAS THE ELOPING HABIT.

Third Time Girl Sixteen Years Old Leaves Home.

New York.—Mrs. Hilda Simons of Britton street, Concord, Staten Island, called at police headquarters in Stapleton, and asked help in looking for her 16-year-old daughter Hilda, who had been missing since November 19.

The young girl, who is exceptionally pretty, said when she left that she was going shopping in Stapleton and would return in an hour.

Nothing has been seen or heard of her by her mother since.

When she left home she wore a black dress, a tan coat and a big black picture hat.

When Mrs. Simons was seen she said she was inclined to believe that her daughter eloped with a young man employed by the Richmond Light and Railroad company.

This is the third time within two months that the girl has run away. On the first occasion she was found riding in a trolley car in Port Richmond after midnight with the young man and was taken home. On the second occasion she was found in Elizabethport.

DISCHARGE THE CATS.

New York Post Office Officials Decide That They Eat Too Much.

New York.—Removals from the department of mouse catching in the general post office are expected within the next few days. The number of cats in the basement has increased to such an extent that it is impossible to keep their feed within the government appropriation of five dollars a month. Some of them must go, and the public which may be interested in first-class cats of the right stamp is requested to call and make selections.

Some of the cats there descended from the original belled cat which lived in the post office when the building was down on Nassau street many years ago. They can pounce on mice like an old-time dating stamp on a registered letter.

Queen Helena Is an Artist.

Naples.—Under the guidance of Sig. Casiasco, the artist, Queen Helena has perfected herself in the execution of water colors and pastels. Some of her pictures will be sent to an exhibition at Venice, but under an assumed name, as the queen wishes to keep her identity secret.

Asked to Decide Complexion.

Washington.—The school authorities of Washington have been called upon to decide whether a Filipino is white or colored. The problem was brought before them by Major M. F. Waltz, U. S. A., who sent a cummunication asking that his Filipino servant 22 years old, be admitted to the white schools of Washington. Major Waltz said that his servant had been denied admission to the public schools of Atlanta, Ga., on account of the prevailing race feeling. After much discussion the question was referred to a committee, which has not yet reported

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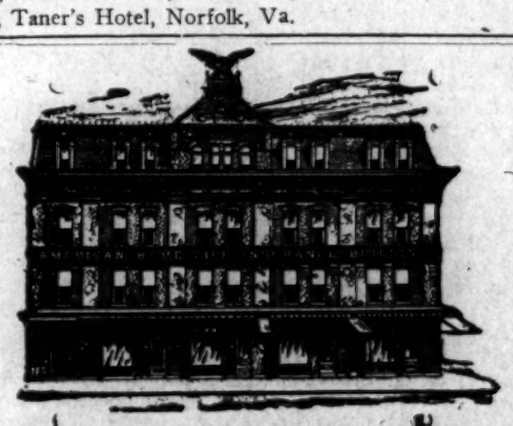

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Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
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No. 13,425, Administration.
This is to Give Notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the estate of Levi Brooks, Jr., late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of July, A. D. 1907; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of January, 1907.

David Hawkins, Chevy Chase Lake.
Attest:
James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. Clerk of the Probate Court.
Thomas L. Jones, Attorney.

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A GOOD WOMAN DEAD.

Dellaphine Lucas Monroe died on January 1, 1907, after a long and painful illness, which her husband had struggled with all his might to keep her among the living, but in vain.

For many nights her husband and sister remained at her bed, hoping even after the doctors said that the end was near.

She was a charming young woman, a perfect wife, a loving mother, and a devoted sister. She was buried from her late residence, 1118 K street, N. W., January 4, 1907. Many eloquent remarks were made over the body by Rev. Clair, and especially Rev. Wiseman, who paid an eloquent tribute to the deceased.

Her home was crowded by relatives and friends and many school officials, including Supt. Wm. E. Chancellor.

She was laid to rest in Harmony Cemetery, covered by fragrant flowers sent from the highest school officials to the most humble friend.

MISS MAYME ANDERSON'S FUNERAL.

Funeral services were held over the remains of the late Miss Mayme Anderson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Anderson, Tuesday afternoon at the Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, O street, N. W., between 7th and 8th streets., Rev. Dr. Simon P. W. Drew, pastor.

It was one of the largest funerals that has ever been held in this city. The deceased was a member of said church, and teacher in the Sunday school, also a member of the Eolia Lodge, 1976, of the Grand United Order of the True Reformers. The Order and the Cosmopolitan Baptist Sunday school, turned out in full regalia. Resolutions were read from the Cosmopolitan Sunday school by Mrs. Lizzie L. King, from the Eolia Lodge 1976 by Mrs. Arnettia Valentine. Mr. Daniel Chase read a poem composed by the deceased entitled "In the Life Boat." There was a solo by Mrs. Lizzie L. King, a duet by Miss Lena Lewis and Miss Carrie Strother entitled "The Mountain Railroad." The flowers were numerous. "The Gates Ajar" was given by the Cosmopolitan Sunday school, a large bunch of pinks from the church, and a bunch of lilies and pinks from Mrs. McClean and others. Also papers were read by Mr. Daniel Chase of the Metropolitan Baptist Sunday school and Miss Ada Bell. Rev. Drew officiated, assisted by Revs. Solomon Pollard, D. B. Bullock, G. H. Cooper and Rev. W. H. Brooks, D.D., and others.

The flower girls were as follows: Misses Francis Little, Bessie Holcum, Rosa Scales, Anna Garner, Dollie Logan, Lena Lord.

REGISTER VERNON AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Ky., January 2, 1907.
(Special to The Bee.)

The Afro-American Council and the Cave Dwellers Life Association celebrated the forty-third anniversary of the emancipation of the American Negro at the Fifth Street Baptist Church on the 1st of January. It was the largest Negro gathering ever assembled on such occasion. It was through Rev. L. G. Jordan, the secretary of the Afro-American Council, that the citizens of this community were able to hear Register W. T. Vernon. On arriving to the city Mr. Vernon was in the hands of the local committee, and was given a most cordial reception throughout his stay.

While here he was in the hands of such well-known persons as Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Col. R. W. Thompson, Dr. C. H. Parrish,, Rev. L. G. Jordan and Cary B. Lewis.

His address was greatly appreciated by all who heard it. It was not a political speech, but one of encouragement ,advice, and hope for the future of the race. He was eloquent and thoughtful. He told most pathetically of the part that Negroes have taken in all wars, and how they have tried to be of service to this great republic. He spoke of the work of Booker T. Washington and other great race leaders. After discussing the history of the race and the part the Negro has played along all lines, he said: "The progress of the Negro in America since the Emancipation has been without parallel in the history of the world. The spirit of the Anglo-Saxon for progress along all lines has been exhibited by his former slaves, and the manhood and indestructible worth which these former slaves have exhibited should appeal for fair treatment to the manhood of every American To argue that education should be denied him is to argue against the best interest of the Government Our best citizenship is that which knows its rights and performs them Ignorance in a country such as ours can not be made the mother of devotion, which is another name for patriotism, upon which rests the safety of this republic In war the Negro has a record that the Negro is not ashamed of Let us not be content with past efforts for race security Let our past acccomplishments be a guarantee of our future efforts Unity of purpose purpose and unity of effort have always meant much in the lives of nations The strongest of the race should help the weakest Those who see the light should point the way to those who see it not. We should seek to reform those of the race whose tread has been other than upward To go among these with a spirit of Christ, showing them their weaknesses, convincing them o ftheir errors, is not only a duty to ourselves but to the whole race These weights that are around our necks must be changed to instruments of usefulness, and we who call ourselves leaders must labor for the masses As was said in Holy Writ, "Righteousness exalteth a nation," so by rectitude of conduct, industry, sobriety, and a struggle for the higher things of life will bring us to a favorable consideration of the American people

After the speaking he was given a banquet at the Women's Industrial Club room Rev L G Jordan acted as toastmaster, and citizens representing every walk in life responded to a toast The next morning Register Vernon and Cary B Lewis, the well-known newspaper correspondent, went to Lexington, where they were the guests of Rev S E Smith At night Mr Vernon spoke at the First Baptist Church to a crowded house He was introduced by Editor J. E. Wood, of Danville, Ky. Mr. Vernon's address was a masterpiece on this occasion, and his effort was greatly appreciated.

After the speaking he was shown old-time Kentucky hospitality at the well-known home of Mr. Jordan Jackson. He was tendered one of the most enjoyable spreads ever given in the Blue Grass section. There was plenty to eat, and everyone had a most delightful time. R. F. Bell acted as the toastmaster, and many of the guests responded to toasts; but it was the Register who made the speech of the evening. It was a heart-to-heart talk that started those present to thinking. The coming of Mr. Vernon to the State of Kentucky was one of great helpfulness to this community, and no speaker has ever surpassed him in oratory.

GILCHRIST STEWART.

There is no young man in this country who deserves more credit and commendation than Attorney Gilchrist Stewart, of New York. As the representative of the Constitutional League of the City of New York, Mr. Stewart went to Brownsville and investigated the alleged riot of the colored troops. He found out that these colored soldiers had committed no offense. He was convinced that Mr. Roosevelt dismissed these colored soldiers without evidence and submitted his report to the body that sent him. Mr. Stewart is the son of Mr. T. McCourt Stewart, who is now a citizen of Honolulu. Young Stewart is a chip of the old block. His father is a brilliant speaker and a brilliant lawyer. In speaking of Mr. Stewart the New York Age says:

He is, as everyone knows, the son of T. McCants Stewart, once the leader of the Afro-American bar in New York, for several years an indefatigable member of the Board of Education, and a man remarked for his devoted fidelity to the cause of the Afro-American people. He was for several years pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Zion Church in Manhattan.

Young Stewart, after finishing the public schools of New York, was sent to Dr. Booker T. Washington's school at Tuskegee, Alabama, where he received a diploma from the academic department and a trade certificate from the dairy division. He perfected himself as a dairyman at he University of Wisconsin, and then returned as an instructor to Tuskegee Institute, where he reorganized and may be said to have virtually founded the dairy department, now one of the most notable of the school. After a year at Tuskegee he accepted a position as instructor in the South Dakota Agricultural College, being probably the first Afro-American professor to teach in a Northern State school. Afterwards he was chosen by the Canadian Government to deliver a series of lectures on dairying.

While instructor at South Dakota he became manager of the Burnside Creamery Company, which shipped butter by the carload into New York city; and became widely known in the West as an expert creamery man. In 1899, at a convention in Sioux Falls, S. D., he was elected vice-president of the National Creamery Association, which numbers 30,000 members. He has been favorably mentioned by the New York Produce Review and the ChicagoCreamery Journal.

But by nature, as well as by inheritance, Mr. Stewart gravitated into politics. An effective speaker, he was chosen in 1900 to take the stump in the West for the National Republican Commitee. In 1904, after a trip to Hawaii, he went to the National Republican Convention in Chicago, where he put in some good work for the only plank in the platform touching the Afro-American people. He then came directly to New York city, where he settled, and has lived ever since in the district known as the Black Belt.

That fall he showed his mettle by peremptorily breaking up the scheme of the Democrats in the old Nineteenth where he lived, to challenge every Afro-American voter and thereby prevent by the consumption of time, most of them from voting. As soon as the scheme was tarted Mr. Stewart had the Democratic election captain arrested and kept in jail all day. This effectually stopped the outrage. Grateful Afro-Americans insisted on serving the rest of the day as Mr. Stewart's bodyguard, as they feared the Democrats would do him injury. That fall he went as a member of the Republican State Convention, the only Afro-American delegate there.

Shrewd political observers in New York city are convinced that it is a question of perhaps only a short time when Manhattan will send to the Assembly at least two Afro-American members. In the new Ninth Assembly District the Afro-American Republicans now outnumber the white Republicans by over fifty; and in the Thirteenth Assembly District the same thing is true by a majority of toward two hundred. With the constant influx from the South into these two districts the Afro-American majorities will inevitably become more and more overpowering. When the day comes of the election of an Afro-American to the New York Assembly it will be a momentous event; for, as Dr. Booker T. Washington has remarked: "An Afro-American Assemblyman in New York would be worth more to the race than an Afro-American Congressman from the South."

The man who is said to be the pioneer discoverer of this opportunity for Afro-American ambition is Mr. Gilchrist Stewart, the Afro-American leader of clivity for endeavoring to put his theories into practice, Mr. Stewart has announced himself as a candidate before the regular Republican convention for the Thirteenth. And, as he has a pro- the nomination as Assemblyman from the Thirteenth. To the doubting Thomases who predict that he will not get the nomination Mr. Stewart replies that even if he fails now, the attempt to blaze the way is entirely worth while.

But whatever the future numbers of the Afro-American voters in these two districts, there is one lesson which they must indispensably learn, if they are to have the highest political recognition—to stick together. They must learn—and are learning—that they must concentrate their united mass upon one purpose, if they wish to effect it. If they continue the policy notorious in crabs, of pulling down whatever one of their fellows is trying to raise; if they suffer their general race pride and ambition to be overpowered by petty

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Formerly known as
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Ford's Hair Pomade was formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinky or curly hair straight, as shown above. Its use makes the most stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly hair soft, pliable and easy to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow, and, by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly perfumed and harmless, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold continuously since about 1868, and label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW", was registered in the United States Patent Office, in 1874. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. FORD'S HAIR POMADE remains sweet and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get Ford's, as its use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT, and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in 50 ct. size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford Prest, on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cts. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer can not supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer or send us 50 cts. for one bottle postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention this paper. Write your name and address plainly to

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60c.—Walnutta Hair Stain. Restores Gray Hair, 45c.
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Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, a splendid tonic, 16 oz. bottle, 47c.
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GAME IS VANISHING

HUNTERS IN AFRICA BECOMING CONCERNED OVER DECREASE.

Gradual Disappearance of Wild Prizes Once Found in Large Numbers Leads to London Movement for Establishment of Preserves.

London.—The gradual disappearance of big game in Africa has stirred the English authorities to take some steps toward its preservation, and the idea of constituting reservations on the lines of Yellowstone park in the United States, has been proposed.

A report that was issued recently by the game commission in the English possessions in East Africa shows the remarkable number of big game hunters nowadays, as compared with a few years ago.

Brig. Gen. Swayne, reporting on the reduction of game in Somaliland, says that in one place in 1891 he estimated some 10,000 animals, where now he finds only a dozen at a time. It was not an uncommon thing 15 years ago, he says, for a hunter to go and kill a couple of lions before breakfast.

The Uganda district, the commission says, nets big game hunters a revenue of $100,000 every year. Elephants are becoming so scarce in this district that it is proposed to restrict the sale of cow ivory or tusks below a certain weight. An effort was made to train African elephants for such work a sthe Indian elephants do, but it was found to be impracticable. It is a curious fact that the African elephant has a concave back and the Indian animal a convex, the latter being much more easily loaded.

In certain parts of British East Africa, however, lions are as plentiful as ever. An average of 50 a year are killed. When a lion kills a native in Somaliland, the young men of the village go out on horseback, locate the lion, and then gallop round and round him. As the lion turns swiftly around in the cloud of dust he becomes dizzy and is then shot with poisoned arrows.

LONG TRIP ON HORSEBACK.

Man Wagers He Can Visit All State Capitals in Four Years.

Washington.—William K. McBeth, who started from Scottdale, Pa., to visit all of the state capitals of the United States on horseback, arrived in Washington the other day.

His trip is the result of a wager of $20,000. McBeth is not allowed to buy or beg anything for the sustenance of himself or his mount, but must depend entirely for funds and shelter upon the presentation of souvenir post cards which bear his picture and information concerning his trip. He is not allowed to offer them for sale, but may present them and receive in compensation whatever people may care to give him.

His average ride must be 28 miles each day, and should he for any reason fail to cover this distance, he must make it up the following day, as he has only four years in which to complete his trip.

No consideration will be made for delays of any kind. Even should his horse become disabled or die McBeth must endeavor to fulfill his wager to the best of his ability, as no allowance whatever will be made for him.

When he called at the White House McBeth was dressed in a corduroy suit, trimmed with maroon applique, and was thought at first to be one of the president's many western friends.

Place Tombstone at College.

Hiram, O.—The Hiram college campus has been transformed into a cemetery. When the students went to breakfast they noticed on the lawn directly in front of the college building a large tombstone, which had been stolen from some deserted cemetery. The stone was raised to the memory of the five students who were expelled by the college authorities last week, and on it was the inscription: "Solemnly erected to the sacred memory of our departed friends, excommunicated by the Pharisees. Erected by their brainless friends."

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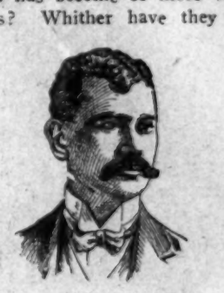
HIDDEN ISLES OF THE SEA.

Many a noble ship, richly laden with the proudest spoils of human industry and enterprise, and freighted with that which is dearer still—human life—has passed away with the morning sunlight glittering on its snowy canvas, passed away, never to arrive at its destination; passed away forever from the ken and knowledge of men as completely as if it had never been in existence.

What has become of those vanished argosies? Whither have they gone?



When the seas give up their dead, and the old ocean lays bare its secrets, the human skeletons, the virgin gold, the priceless gems, the costly jewels, and the wrecks of those vanished ships will be found strewn amid the tremendous passes and deep defiles of those submerged mountain ranges which are the backbones of lost continents, upon those topmost peaks, projecting near the surface of the seas, these lost convoys have been dashed to destruction! The mariner's compass and the navigator's chart have not been able to protect commerce from the wreck and ruin of these submerged ridges, but the good ship "Columbia," richly laden with its precious cargo of "Columbia Club," the purest and best whiskey in the world, launched and navigated by William J. Donovan from the famous Baseball House, located at 1528 Seventh street, N. W., with the Stars and Stripes glittering from its gaff and defiance to all competitors thundering from its steel-clad turrets, has weathered every gale and returned safely from every voyage, because Mr. Donovan knows the highways of successful enterprise are strewn with the derelicts of pretension and misrepresentation, and that quality alone, and quality strictly and strenuously adhered to, is the only chart and surest recommendation of those who wish to indulge in the delicious, stimulating, health-giving virtue of a truly honest American whiskey—the "Columbia Club."

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